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The China Mail

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TO-DAY'S DOLLAR. — The
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No. 27,534

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1930.

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INDIAN SITUATION IMPROVES.

Civil Disobedience a Big Mistake.

MOSLEMS LIE LOW.

London, Yesterday.
The Government of India's review of the situation last week was read by Mr. Wedgwood Benn in the House of Commons which says that the internal situation on the North West Frontier Province continues rapidly to improve.

Far-reaching significance is attached to the deputation, representing many different classes, to the Chief Commissioner of Peshawar to submit constructive suggestions as to the development of local self-government.

The Chief Commissioner gave an encouraging reply and fore-shadowed that early measures would be taken to enhance the general efficiency of the administration on the North West Frontier Province.

Hartals occurred in various towns following the sentence on Motilal Nehru, but they were frequently incomplete and nowhere produced clashes between the authorities and the public. There is a growing conviction that the civil disobedience movement cannot succeed. Simultaneously there is an increase of constructive effort towards a constitutional solution of political problems. Mohammedans notably are devoting much thought and attention to the presentation of the case at the London Conference.—Reuter.

An Adjournment.

Simla, Yesterday.
The Committee of the All Parties' Conference has adjourned indefinitely in consequence of nobody being able authoritatively to represent the Hindu viewpoint in regard to the federal form of Constitution.

In Bombay the Moslem leader, Jinnah, undertook a similar responsibility on behalf of his co-religionists.—Reuter.

Simon Report.

Rugby, Yesterday.
Mr. Wedgwood Benn informed the House of Commons that up to the present about 30,000 copies of the first part and about 26,000 copies of the second part of the Simon Report had been sold in Great Britain.

At the Secretary for India's request various Parliamentary questions regarding the composition and terms of reference of the round table conference on Indian affairs were postponed until Wednesday.

Civil Disobedience.

The weekly appreciation of the situation compiled by the Government of India and circulated to Members of Parliament describes as the chief event of the week in India the declaration of the all-India Congress Working Committee to the unlawful association under the criminal law amendment act. The Committee consists at full strength of about 15 persons who for a considerable period have been playing a prominent part in organising and directing the civil disobedience movement.

Simultaneously, the Committee's President, Pandit Nehru, and the Secretary were arrested and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment, each. Hartals in various towns followed, but many of them were incomplete, and there had been no clashes with the authorities.

Position in Bombay.

Popular demonstrations had been most marked in Bombay City, where conditions continue to be unsatisfactory.

In spite of the activities of Congress the situation shows distinct signs of improvement in several directions.

The position on frontier is rapidly returning to normal. In parts of Gujarat there are indications that the movement is losing some of its vigour and most of the provinces report a slackening of effort.

The conviction is growing that the civil disobedience movement cannot succeed and commercial and industrial circles are showing

RUN ON LOCAL BANK AT AN END.

All Demands Met in Full.

RED PROPAGANDA?

The run on the National and Commercial Savings Bank, in Des Vaux, Central, which commenced last week, and assumed rather serious proportions on Saturday, was exclusively reported in the *China Mail* of that date, is now happily at an end.

Bank officials, interviewed this morning, stated that all demands had been met, and that the bank was in a position to pay all further calls. This was reflected by the scene inside the premises, where the crowds of Friday and Saturday had entirely disappeared, the whole atmosphere being one of "Business as Usual," with daily business being conducted in an entirely normal manner.

During the "run" the offices were open until six each evening, but this does not fully represent the arduous work imposed upon the staff, who were busy up to ten and eleven o'clock preparing to meet demands of panic-stricken depositors. It appears, incidentally, that the general cry was "We are very worried about the Industrial and Commercial Bank closing up. Please return us our money."

Confidence Increased.
The bank is to be congratulated on weathering an awkward experience, but officials are of opinion that the incident will increase, rather than diminish, the Chinese public's confidence in their institution. They are of opinion, also, that apart from the unfounded alarm of depositors, the run was brought about in some degree by "Red" propaganda.

The general view is that the suspension of the operations of the Industrial and Commercial Bank was brought about by speculation in Shanghai, but the National Commercial and Savings Bank, a purely commercial bank controlled by Chinese men of high repute, does not transact this kind of business.

increasing concern regarding the consequences of its continuance. There is an increase in the constructive effort toward the constitutional solution of political problems, and Mohammedans in particular are devoting much attention to the representation of their case at the London Conference. While the situation has still many unstable elements, these are not so numerous or so pronounced as a few weeks ago.—British Wireless Service.

Use of Armoured Cars.

Simla, Yesterday.
The official Committee of Enquiry into the rioting at Peshawar has upheld the action of the civil and military authorities in dealing with the disturbances. The Government of India has accepted the Committee's findings.

The Committee consisted of Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, the High Court Judge, and Mr. Pankridge, the Assistant High Court Judge.

The events referred to occurred at the end of April.

Sir Sulaiman holds that the events prior to the second firing did not justify the firing to the extent resorted to. Mr. Pankridge holds that it was justified. The Government has accepted the latter view, but gives an assurance that points raised by Sir Sulaiman will be carefully considered.

Sir Sulaiman believes that some persons were run over by an armoured car before the despatch rider was attacked, and is of opinion that otherwise the situation would not have assumed such a serious aspect. Mr. Pankridge did not feel justified in coming to this conclusion on the evidence. The Government agrees to consult the military authorities with regard to the danger of the use of armoured cars to quell civil disorders.—Reuter.

FIREMEN HURT.

UNUSUAL ACCIDENT AT DRILL.

MAN STRUCK BY LADDER.

Two firemen were injured, one of them seriously, as a result of an unusual accident during fire drill at the Central Fire Station this morning.

The men were going through the usual morning routine, when for some reason an extension ladder, with a fireman on it, fell. A jumping sheet was being held ready for just such an emergency—which in accordance with everyday practice—and the man was caught, and suffered only minor injuries.

In falling, however, the ladder struck one of those below, inflicting injuries to the head. This man's injuries were much the more serious of the two.

Officers and men at the Station at once rendered first aid to the pair, after which the one struck by the ladder was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

EX-PREMIER DEAD.

PASSING OF SEPTUAGENARIAN MINISTER.

NEW ZEALAND'S LOSS.

Wellington, N.Z., Yesterday.
The death has occurred of the Right Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, P.C., K.C.M.G., until recently Prime Minister of New Zealand since 1928.—Reuter.

[Sir Joseph Ward, who received his Baronetcy in 1911, was born in 1856 and has a son, Cyril Rupert Joseph George, who succeeds him in the title. Sir Joseph has been Minister of Railways, Health and Finance, Postmaster General, Minister of Defence, Minister of Lands, Land and Income Tax, and Electoral Department, New Zealand. The new Baronet is 46.]

WORLD'S WORKERS.

TWENTY-SIX DELEGATES AT TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

PROGRESS MADE.

Stockholm, Yesterday.
Five hundred delegates from 26 countries, including Japan, were present at the opening of the fifth International Trades Union Congress, at which the Frenchman, M. Jouhaux, reviewed the important object attained since the Amsterdam Congress.—Reuter.

DIVIDING POWERS?

ASTUTE MOVE BY NANKING MINISTER.

Nanking, Yesterday.
The Foreign Minister declared this morning that the former practice of the senior foreign diplomat speaking on behalf of the entire Diplomatic Corps will not be countenanced by China in future.

He stated that the Diplomatic Corps possessed an admitted value at social functions, not otherwise, and representatives accredited to China were entitled to the same treatment as Chinese representatives in the foreign capitals.—Reuter.

FATAL FALL FROM VERANDA.

Two Chinese children living on the second floor of 462 Queen's Road West met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon whilst they were playing on the back verandah of the house. Unobserved by their elders, they climbed on to the verandah railing to play with their toys, and, overbalancing, both fell into the yard below.

One of the youngsters, a boy of six years of age, named Au Sun, met with instant death by fracturing his skull.

The other, a girl named Lau Fat-tai (6), is now in the Government Civil Hospital in a critical condition, suffering from internal injuries.

TRADE WITH CHINA

MEASURES FOR A REVIVAL.

ECONOMIC POLICY

COMMERCIAL STAFF STRENGTHENED.

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Harry Day in regard to the measures being adopted for the purpose of assisting British firms fully to participate in a revival of trade with China, Mr. G. M. Gillett said that besides the economic mission mentioned on June 30, the permanent commercial staff in China was being strengthened.

Economic Policy.
The various Parties in the House of Commons will shortly come to grips on the issue of a closer Imperial economic policy on the motion of censure lodged today by Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, advocating the safeguarding of the Home market, expanding the ex-

ports market by reciprocal trade agreements with the Empire overseas, and the imposition of duties on foreign foodstuffs devised to obtain equivalent advantages for British manufactures and agriculture in Empire markets elsewhere.

The date for the debate has not yet been fixed.

Export Credits.
In the House of Commons today Mr. Sorensen suggested the extension of the export credits scheme to cover the export of textile and soft goods to Ceylon and the Far East.

Mr. Gillett replied that the decision to exclude textiles in certain of the Eastern and Far Eastern markets concerned was made at the request of Manchester and Bradford Chambers of Commerce, and after consulting with the Eastern banks.

In the absence of any information that the views of these bodies had changed, he did not propose to modify the existing arrangements.—Reuter.

STILL SHOWERY.

To-day's report from the Royal Observatory states:
A shallow depression covers China.

Conditions are disturbed over the Gulf of Tongking. A trough of low pressure extends from Luzon to N. Annam.

Forecast:—E. winds, fresh; variable, showery.

The following telegram was received from the Manila Observatory at the American Consulate-General Hong Kong to-day:

Typhoon in about 126 degrees Long. E. and 18 degrees Lat. N., moving N.W.

Cyclone or typhoon W. of northern Luzon more than 100 miles distant. Direction unknown.

Rainfall
Rainfall to 10 a.m. to-day 0.38 inch. Rainfall since January 1, 34.95 inches against an average of 42.19.

Temperature and Humidity
The temperature and humidity at certain specified centres this morning at 6 o'clock were:—

Temp. Humid.
Hong Kong ... 82 ... 86
Macao ... 81 ... 90
Pratas Island ... 82 ... 96
Manila ... 77 ... 94
Poochow ... 81 ... 91
Amoy ... 80 ... 96
Swatow ... 79 ... 96
Chefoo ... 75 ... 95
Shanghai ... 79 ... 87

TUNG WAH SUICIDE.

PATIENT WHO SUFFERED FROM CONSUMPTION.

VERDICT AT INQUEST.

A verdict of suicide was to-day returned by a Coroner's jury who sat with Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of a Chinese woman named Ng Sze-mui (53), a patient of the Tung Wah Hospital, who on the afternoon of June 23 was found hanging dead in a lavatory.

Medical evidence was given that when the body was examined at the mortuary a bruise was found around the neck. It started three inches below the throat, and ended up two inches below the left ear. The woman was a tuberculous patient at the hospital. Death was due to hanging.

Ma Sik, the woman's husband, said that his wife was taken to the Tung Wah Hospital on June 4. She had been ill for four or five years, suffering from a bad cough, and she was unable to breathe smoothly. She was miserable as the result of her illness. The last time he saw his wife was in hospital on June 20. She did not say anything to him, and appeared to be in her usual mood.

By the Coroner: She had never talked about taking her own life, or remarked that life was not worth living. They had always got on well together.

CIVIL WAR.

20 CHINESE STEAMERS COMMAI'DEERED.

TO TRANSPORT TROOPS.

Shanghai, Yesterday.
It is reported that the Government have commandeered twenty Chinese steamers to transport troops from Hankow to Pukow.—Reuter.

Peking, Yesterday.
There has been no news of fighting for several days. Han Fu-chu is concentrating his forces at Tsingchowfu while reinforcements from Nanking are believed to have reached Yenchow. The vernacular papers anticipate severe fighting there in the next four or five days.—Reuter.

MR. L. I. SILVA.

DEATH OF EX-EMPLOYEE OF H. & S. BANK.

The death occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon of Mr. Lucas Leonardo Silva at his residence at 7, Morrison Gap, at the age of 54 years.

Mr. Silva joined the service of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in 1917, but was compelled to retire last year owing to protracted illness.

He was married twice, there being a son and a daughter (recently married) by his first marriage and eight children by his second. Much sympathy will be extended to his widow and children in their bereavement.

The funeral will pass the Monument at 6 p.m. to-day.

POISONOUS MUSHROOMS?

A paragraph in this morning's *Police* reports states that at 8.50 p.m. yesterday a telephone message was received at the Shaikwan Police Station from the Government Civil Hospital reporting the death of a Chinese woman named Ip Yee-mui (63). According to the message, the woman, who lived in a hut on the hillside at Shaikwan West, was admitted to the hospital at 10 p.m. on July 5 and died at 12.45 p.m. yesterday. Death is suspected to be due to eating poisonous mushrooms.

In passing on the report to Headquarters, the Officer in charge of Shaikwan Police Station stated that last night's telephone message was the first intimation they had of the affair, as previously they had not received information that any one in the district had been taken seriously ill.

The matter is being further investigated, it is learned.

MEN OF THE LAST ICE AGE.

Sir A. Keith on Finds in Moravia.

WHITE MAN'S PIONEERS.

Lecturing at the Royal College of Surgeons in mail week, Professor Sir Arthur Keith described the pioneers who took possession of Europe on behalf of the white race.

He said they began to arrive at a certain phase of the last period of glaciation. There was still a wide difference of opinion as to the number of times Northern and Central Europe became entombed beneath an ice-sheet during the Pleistocene period, but nearly all were agreed that the last Ice Age was divisible into three phases—an opening phase marked by great falls of snow and a southward spread of the ice-sheet; a middle phase, very cold, but comparatively dry, when Central Europe took on the aspect of the steppes of Siberia; and a final phase of great snowfall and severe cold. After outlining a theory of this division formulated by Dr. G. C. Simpson, F.R.S., he said it was at or near the beginning of the middle or cold and dry phase of the last Ice Age that the white race of mankind began to take possession of Europe.

Our evidence now assured us that until the coming of the white pioneers—the Cromagnons and Predmostians—Europe had been in the sole possession of men totally unlike any race now living—men of the Neanderthal type. The increasing severity of climatic conditions in the opening phase of the Ice Age might have pushed Neanderthal man towards extinction but the climatic change could not be held accountable for his complete disappearance, for many lived in Spain, Southern France, and Italy beyond the Arctic conditions. When we looked at the forerunners of our kind the disappearance of Neanderthal man could be understood. From discoveries in the caves of Central and Southern France we knew of the tall, big-headed, strong Cromagnon people. They were cavemen. Even in France, however, they camped in the open.

Recently Moravia had begun to rival France in contributions to knowledge of the early white or Caucasian settlers. In the middle—or cold and dry—phase of the Ice Age large parts of Moravia became gradually covered by loess, a fine earth, which drifted over the open camps of the mammoth hunters, burying their hearths, refuse-heaps, utensils, weapons, ornaments, and works of art, which were preserved buried under many feet of loess. Dr. D. K. Absolon, curator of the Government Museum at Brunn (Brno), had recently explored by trial shafts such an ancient camp near Wisternitz (Vestonice) and found that it extended over hundreds of acres. Brunn itself was built over such a station.

The most famous of the open stations in Moravia lay at Predmost. Its extent was only now being revealed in trenches cut in the loess by a brickmaking company. In the loess at Predmost the late Professor Maska discovered a tomb of the mammoth hunters in which lay the remains of 20 individuals—men, women, and children. It was only now that anthropologists had had an opportunity of determining the racial characters of the people buried in that tomb. The brains of the mammoth hunters, even when measured on our modern standard for Europeans, were large and richly convoluted. These Predmostians were not tall like the Cromagnons of Southern France, but short and stout, and like the Cromagnons they were big-headed, strong-jawed, and of muscular build. The physical differences which distinguished the Predmostians from the Cromagnons were of a local nature, such as distinguished the tall Gallowegian Scots from the shorter people of Kent.

Effects of Cold on the Race.
When we looked round the world—ancient as well as modern—for the nearest of kin to the Cromagnons and Predmostians it was not in Africa, Australia, or in farther Asia that we found them. In all their characters they were Europeans or proto-Europeans. They differed from modern Europeans chiefly in size of jaw and the robust development of face and thigh bone. Dr. Absolon believed the Predmostians must have come from Asia; their culture appeared to have been derived from there. It was likely we would also trace the Cromagnons to Asia, but there were many who believed that the weight of evidence favoured North Africa as their homeland. The Cromagnon people became modified in Europe, but their cradle of evolution lay elsewhere. Since these settlers brought the Aurignacian culture to Europe there had been many invasions, but it was quite possible that Cromagnon and Predmost blood might still flow in the veins of men and women in Europe. When we followed, by means of dated burials, the history of Europeans through the third phase of the last Ice Age, we found food for reflection. In the rigours of the last phase of the Ice Age, the people remained stout and big-headed. They lived under such conditions as the modern Eskimo lived in and their jaws and certain other parts of the skull took on an Eskimo form. Under this mask, however, in nose, forehead, chin, and face could be seen the essential marks of the Caucasian.

Later, when modern climatic conditions were dawning, which on the reliable data provided by Swedish geologists we might suppose to have happened 10,000 or 12,000 years ago, the physique of Europeans became more reduced. There were no tall people then; big-heads and strong jaws had become uncommon. The people became small in body, with slender bones, but whether these Europeans which saw the dawn of our present climatic conditions were the degenerate descendants of the great pioneers—which seemed to him not unlikely—or were new invaders, we could not yet say. It was just when glacial conditions were giving way to more temperate times that our knowledge of our ancestors was most deficient.

DANGERS OF NAVAL COMPETITION.

Senate Urged to Ratify the London Treaty.

AVOIDING ILL-WILL.

Washington, Yesterday.
The proceedings of a special meeting of the Senate to discuss the London Naval Treaty opened with a message from President Hoover urging ratification, and stating that the only alternative to that was competition in naval building with suspicion, hate, and ill-will, leading ultimately to disaster.—Reuter's American Service.

Cruiser Replacement.

Rugby, Yesterday.
In the House of Commons today various questions regarding the Naval Treaty were addressed to the Prime Minister. He said that at the time when the preliminary negotiations took place in August and September last with the United States, the question of cruiser replacement was considered by the Admiralty and the figure of 91,000 tons was put forward for new tonnage to be completed by the end of 1936. This figure was employed in the ensuing conversations, which had for their object the removal of the earlier difficulties in regard to cruiser limitation.

These preliminary conversations were for the purpose only of clearing the ground prior to the London Conference. The figure of 91,000 tons was finally fixed during the conference when, after negotiations with the United States and Japan, it was found that it met the British replacement requirements within the terms of the treaty.

The Prime Minister added that the forthcoming Imperial Conference might well afford the opportunity for discussing the Naval building programme in the light of the London Naval treaty. The definite question of discussing the limitations of tonnage which the treaty imposed could be raised by any Dominion that so desired.—British Wireless Service.

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PRICE OF RUBBER.

PROPOSAL TO FIX BASIC PRICE AT 9d. PER LB.

TO RESTRICT PRODUCTION.

Amsterdam, Yesterday.

The Handelsblad learns that a meeting of rubber planters in London to-day discussed a proposal to restrict production by 25 per cent. and the basic price to ninepence per lb. and adds that if this is adopted the Dutch Committee is prepared to submit the proposal to Dutch producers.

RUSSIAN RUBBER.

FAILURE OF TURKISTAN SCHEME.

The plans for the rapid creation of Soviet rubber plantations and the production of home-grown rubber on a large scale in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have miscarried, and the officials of the "Caoutchouc Trust" are being accused, in the Soviet Press, of counter-revolution, writes the Riga correspondent of "The Times".

The Caoutchouc Trust was established by a special decree last year, after Soviet scientists had experimented for three years in the laboratory with some wild shrubs which had been found growing in the sands of Turkistan. The scientists had reported that the shrubs were rich in caoutchouc latex of high quality, which would enable the Soviet Union to "emancipate herself" from the rubber capitalists of the West. Orders were issued during the spring of 1930 this new State Trust should plant 10,000 hectares (24,710 acres) with the newly discovered rubber shrub; the news has now been published at Moscow that the trust has been able to lay down no more than two hectares (4.9 acres) of rubber plantation and that the planters are not quite sure whether they have collected the proper shrub or a similar one which makes good progress but yields no rubber.

A Scapegoat's Explanation.

Professor Basse, who is being made one of the chief scapegoats, has published his explanation of the failure of the plans for this year in "Za Industrializatsiya," the official organ of the Supreme Economic Council, of May 16. He states there was still much laboratory work to be done when the trust was ordered to begin planting; but officials in other departments were unsympathetic and work was consequently slow. The process of analysis, for example, required that the substances delivered to the laboratory should be ground in special mills. They had no such mills, and were therefore obliged to canvass the State food shops for the loan of coffee mills, as there was none for sale. They found a few mills at last, but although they were idle the officials would not lend them, for they said: "We may have coffee again some day, who knows? And then we shall need our mills!"

Soviet Efficiency.

There were further difficulties (said the professor) on the planting grounds. Not only were the planters apt to cultivate by mistake the wrong wild shrubs native to Turkistan, but they had destroyed the fruits of his (the professor's) expedition to Mexico in search of a rubber plant which might thrive on Soviet territory. He had brought back seeds of the Mexican "Parthenium argentatum" shrub (which yields guayule rubber) and had started a small plantation in Turkistan. When he was absent the official left in charge "weeded" the plantation and, through deficient botanical knowledge, destroyed all the guayule plants in favour of a weed, which thrives well under his cultivation, but was quite useless for the rubber industry.

"Za Industrializatsiya" adds that the planters have difficulties with the native nomads, as these have suffered from trickery on the part of the Soviet co-operatives and have become mistrustful.

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EMPIRE SUGAR.

TORIES AND INCREASED PREFERENCE.

COLONIES TO BE AIDED.

London, Yesterday.

The House of Commons, by 246 votes to 141, rejected a Conservative proposal to increase the preference on British Empire sugar from the halfpenny to three farthings per lb.

Mr. Snowden said that the Government were taking steps with a view to assisting the sugar-producing colonies, which had been hard hit by existing conditions.

BAMBOO CULTURE.

THE GROVES IN MOKANSHAN.

Mokanshan about 25 li north-west of Wukang, Chekiang province, is not only famous as a summer resort, but also noted for its luxuriant growth of bamboo groves. The entire hill of Mokanshan, which extends 30 li from east to west and 25 li from south to north, is almost completely covered with this gigantic grass. They are cultivated either in large areas for economic considerations or in small patches for ornamental purpose. In the absence of statistical data, the accurate figure in regard to the annual output of bamboo from Mokanshan is not available. According to those in the trade the total annual value of bamboo and bamboo-ware shipped from Mokanshan amounts to over \$300,000, which will suffice to show the commercial importance of this staple product of the famous summer resort of Chekiang province.

Generally speaking, three varieties of bamboo are grown on the Mokanshan Hill. Stated in the order of their relative importance, they are: the mao cho (Phyllostachys pubescens), the tan cho (Phyllostachys puberula) and the shih cho (Phyllostachys phaeacea).

The mao cho is sometimes known as "cat" bamboo because its root resembles the cat's head. It is the largest bamboo grown in the lower Yangtze valley, attaining to a height of 40 to 50 feet with a girth of 18 to 21 inches at the thickest part. As it flourishes best at 2,000 feet altitude, it is therefore most extensively found on hill tops. The tan cho, or "thin" bamboo, is a smaller variety than the mao cho, commonly found along the hill slopes. It grows to 20 or 30 feet high with a 3-inch girth. As its fibre is pliable and elastic, it is usually split into fine slices for basket and mat weaving. The shih cho, or "rock" bamboo, is a still smaller variety with just the opposite characteristics of the tan cho: Being extremely hard and not elastic, it is principally used in building sheds and reinforcing mud walls.

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Mt. Parker	1734
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1605
Tai Koo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	972
Bowen Road (ditchback)	297
Mainland.	Feet.
Kowloon Peak	1971
Tai Mo Shan	8124

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A "PRAYING" PALM.

**PHENOMENON NEAR
CALCUTTA.**

CAUSED BY TEMPERATURE.

A "praying" date palm is attracting throngs of villagers to a tank in Hanra village near Diamond Harbour, says the Statesmen (Calcutta).

The tree, which is nine feet in length and is growing on the side of the tank, bends down from the base of its trunk as the sun rises and the day grows hotter. The lowest point is reached at mid-day by which time the top of the trunk sinks a distance of nearly four feet. In the cool of the evening the tree gradually resumes its erect position, standing at an angle of 45 degrees.

It is held that this "praying" is not unusual, being found more or less in all trees, but owing to the angle at which the "praying" palm is inclined, it is more conspicuous. It has been proved that the movement is primarily determined by changes in temperature.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.**TWO EUROPEANS KILLED IN MALAYA.**

Kuala Lumpur, June 28.
As a result of a motor accident near Port Dickson in the early hours of this morning, Company Sergeant-Major Weekes, of the Negri Sembilan Volunteer Force, was injured and died a few hours later.

Mr. T. N. Gale was also seriously injured and has since died.

No details concerning the accident are yet available.
C. S. M. Weekes was formerly a member of the Welch Regiment, now at Singapore, joined the F.M.S.F. eight months ago, and was District Sergeant Major and Inspector, Negri Sembilan. At the time of his death he was acting as Company Sergeant-Major of the M.S.V.R. School of Instruction at Port Dickson.

June 30.
As reported briefly in our issue of Saturday, a motor accident near Port Dickson in the early hours of Saturday morning resulted in the death of C. S. M. Weekes, of the Seremban M.S.V.R., and of Mr. T. N. Gale of Sungai Siput, who was attending the M.S.V.R. School of Instruction at Port Dickson.

From information available, it is believed that Mr. Weekes, who was at the wheel, lost control of the car. The injured men were removed to the Port Dickson Hospital and later to the Seremban European Hospital, where both succumbed to their injuries later in the day.

The Funeral.
An impressive military funeral took place that evening. The two coffins, draped in Union Jacks, were borne to the grave by members of the M.S.V.R. The Rev. F. W. J. Reynolds officiated and an M.S.V.R. firing party under Sgt. Carlyle, of the Welch Regiment, fired three volleys at the grave side. A detachment of the M.S.V.R. formed a guard of honour, and the M.V.F. was also represented. A bugler from the F.M.S. Police sounded the last post.

Among those present were members of the M.S.V.R. Seremban—Malay Mail.

**SOUND ADVICE TO
INDIAN WARDERS.**

British Consul's Straight
Talk in Shanghai.

"ALL DISMISSED."

Over 100 Indian warders from Ward Road gaol paraded at the British Consulate on June 23, says the Shanghai Mercury, and, as a precautionary measure, the "Red Maria" was called out, and in addition the riot squad and additional police were present. The warders were on strike, desired to demonstrate, and also put their case before the Consular officials.

It appears that two days ago a certain Indian attached to the gaol was promoted to a rank similar to that of Sergt. Major, and such promotion did not meet with the approval of a section of the warders of a different caste. They went on strike, then came to the Consulate and their case was carefully listened to and considered by Mr. A. P. Blunt. He told them that they had done wrong in striking and should return to the gaol and take their punishment like men. They left the Consulate, but did not heed the advice. Instead, they listened to agitators and refused to return to work.

Further Agitation.
On June 23, in response to further agitation they paraded at the Consulate and demanded that further consideration be given to their complaint. They did not, however, behave badly and listened to the commands of their leaders. Major Kennedy, and other high police officials, were present at the inquiry.

Just before noon, Mr. A. P. Blunt gave instructions that the men form in a circle and addressed them to this effect. "Yesterday, you came to me and made a complaint. I, as your mother and your father, advised you that you had done wrong in leaving the gaol and told you to go back and take your punishment like men. You did not heed my order but listened to agitators and came here again this morning. One agitator, Burr Singh, has been arrested and will be dealt with by the British authorities. All you men will be dismissed immediately, all of you who would have had pensions will lose them. I, as your mother and your father, order you to return to the gaol and give back your uniforms. I shall try to arrange passages to India for those of you who leave Shanghai within two or three weeks. In the event of any further agitation you will be dealt with. You will not be paid to-day, but will be paid within two or three days. This is a promise. You are to leave this compound quietly and at once. Any who do not leave immediately will be dealt with. The British Government is tired of agitation. Go."

Within three minutes they all dispersed and were followed by a section of the police. Meanwhile, Burr Singh was in the Registry at the Consulate under arrest, and will appear in due course before the Magistrate.

PICKPOCKET JAILED.**CHINESE WITH EIGHT PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.**

Penang, June 11.
Chong Chew was charged here to-day with picking pockets. It was stated that he had eight previous convictions.

He was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to remain under the police supervision of the district courts for two years.

STANDARD TIMES**SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN COLONY.**

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong for June (Standard time of the 120th Meridian, East of Greenwich) are as follows:—

July	a.m.	p.m.
8	5.44	7.11
9	5.44	7.11
10	5.45	7.11
11	5.45	7.11
12	5.46	7.11
13	5.46	7.11
14	5.47	7.11
15	5.47	7.11
16	5.48	7.10
17	5.48	7.10
18	5.49	7.10
19	5.49	7.10
20	5.49	7.10
21	5.50	7.09
22	5.50	7.09
23	5.51	7.08
24	5.51	7.08
25	5.51	7.07
26	5.52	7.07
27	5.52	7.06
28	5.52	7.06
29	5.52	7.05
30	5.53	7.05
31	5.54	7.05

**LOYAL CALCUTTA
TRAM - MEN.**

Work Under Adverse
Conditions.

UNSTINTED PRAISE.

The management of the Calcutta Tramways Company have not been slow to appreciate the excellent conduct of their motor-men and conductors who have recently had to carry out their duties under dangerous conditions, says the Pioneer. The men have well merited the flattering compliment paid to them at a meeting of the Company in London, when it was truly remarked that the staff had earned the unstinted praise of the residents of Calcutta.

In the circumstances created by disruptive movements many instances have been reported of grave incendiarism resulting in the violent stoppage and damaging of passing tram-cars. Had it not been for the admirable fortitude of the workers it would have been impossible to maintain a public utility service in so important and vast a city as Calcutta.

It would have been natural for the tramwaymen to shrink from facing the danger awaiting them at every turn. To the public the dislocation of the tramway traffic would have meant not only enormous loss but great trouble.

It is only fitting that the chairman of the company should not have been content with merely paying a tribute to the sense of duty and loyalty of their employees, but have given definite instructions that the men's good conduct should be recorded in their conduct sheets with a view to affording them material benefit.

INTREPID TRAMPS.**TO GO ROUND THE WORLD ON FOOT.**

A Briton and two Russians, who are making a tour of the world on foot, left Shanghai on Monday, according to information obtained, and in Hankow will be joined by a German citizen, who will accompany them on the globe-trotting trip, says the Shanghai Times of June 25. They sailed from Shanghai for Nanking by the steamer Taifu Maru, and it is announced, propose to walk to Hankow.

The Briton is Mr. Randalet Philips. The two Russians are Lieutenant N. N. Stronin, who is stated to be the head of the expedition, and Captain M. Ellstranoff. The walking tour of the world was conceived in Shanghai and after a series of conferences plans were laid and the course mapped out. The German, who was in Shanghai at the time, expressed a desire to be one of the party and since he was obliged to leave for Hankow, it was decided that he would later join the party in that city.

Wherever possible, it is stated, the party will travel on foot, walking through part of China, Tibet, India, Mesopotamia, Africa and Europe. They also plan to cross America and walk from New York to San Francisco, then to New Orleans, where they will board a vessel for South America.

It is understood that the party will travel with very light equipment, taking only necessities. They are stated to have gone to Nanking to complete official arrangements with Nanking officials for full permission to travel through China.

Lieutenant Stronin, according to information obtained in local Russian circles, is a seasoned world traveller, having visited most of the principal cities and countries of the world. He, as well as other members of the party, speak a number of languages and do not anticipate any trouble on that score in the countries they propose to visit.

AIR SPEED ATTEMPT**SCHNEIDER TROPHY PLANE SOLD TO PRIVATE OWNER.**

One of the 230-miles-an-hour Gloster-Napier seaplanes built for the Air Ministry for the Schneider Trophy contest has been sold to a private owner.

A director of the Gloster-Napier company has stated that the purchaser intends to use the machine in a further attempt on the world speed record of 357.7 miles an hour, made by the Supermarine Rolls Royce S.6.

The purchaser is understood to be Mr. Ambrose Villiers, who is an expert on super-charging motor cars and aeroplanes engines.

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Contentment shows on the face of Mr. Tupman after his purchase of the Handbook. His note book is the result of a survey of this book. He is genuinely satisfied, and does not regret buying this book of reference.

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EMIGRANT DUPED.**EXPOSURES IN THE PHILIPPINES.****DOLLAR LINE COMPLAINT.**

Manila, July 8.

Scores of poor Ilocano labourers and their families who have set their hearts and saved every penny in order to go to Hawaii in search of better living conditions, are the victims of unscrupulous labour recruiters and licensed brokers according to a complaint sent to Director Hermenegildo Cruz of labour by G. A. Harrell, district passenger agent of the Robert Dollar Steamship company.

The gang of crooked brokers is believed to be headed by a trio who were among those labour recruiters denounced in court last year in connection with alleged swindling of labourers to Hawaii. Director Cruz this morning ordered the examination of the affidavits of these brokers. He indicated that criminal action will be instituted against these brokers if sufficient evidence is found against them.

According to reports received from the passenger agent of the Robert Dollar company in the Ilocano region, these brokers offer to arrange for the passage of labourers to either Hawaii or the United States. They even promise the labourers that they could take them to their ships without the necessary detention of 14 days, an absolute requirement for all steerage passengers. In the majority of cases, these recruiters fail to return the passage money of the labourers, who confidently entrusted their savings to these unscrupulous brokers, it was pointed out.

These recruiters were active especially during the years 1927, 1928 and 1929. Unfortunately, however, the court failed to prosecute them during the time.

Commenting on the reported closing of saloons in California where Filipinos mingle with white girls, Director Cruz opined this morning that this would be for the benefit of the Filipinos. He pointed out that the saloons and the gambling houses are the causes of the downfall of Filipinos abroad. He would like to see these places closed to Filipinos.

Director Cruz believes that with these recreation places closed, the Filipinos could save. He calculates the present savings

in the California banks of the Filipinos will increase from \$3,000,000 to at least \$8,000,000. He also believes that the amount sent to the Islands yearly will increase.—Philippines Herald.

H.C.L. IN SHANGHAI.**WORKERS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED.**

The 700 workers of the mechanical department of the French Electricity, Tramway, and Waterworks Company, who have suspended work to support their demand for an increase of pay and general improvement of treatment, are still on strike, says the Min Kuo Pao of Shanghai on June 23. Both the workers and the management have adopted a firm attitude, therefore, the dispute cannot be easily settled.

At the beginning, the Public Safety Bureau prohibited the workers from holding meetings. However, as the management of the Bureau of Social Affairs, the Public Safety Bureau has now allowed the workers to hold meetings to discuss ways and means to settle the dispute. Special precautions are being taken by the Chinese authorities against activities by reactionaries.

As no reply has been received from the Chinese staff of the Company to a letter requesting their assistance, the strikers sent another letter urging them to express their attitude and to render assistance. The strikers have further issued a manifesto protesting against the lockout by the management and asking the public for support.

It is rumoured that Russian mechanics are being employed by the Company in place of the strikers.

Owing to the high cost of living, more than two thousand carpenters employed on steamships in Shanghai went on strike, following the refusal by their employers of a demand for a rice allowance of \$3 each per month. The strikers have requested the Kuomintang authorities to mediate.

Owing to the high cost of living, and as a large portion of their daily earnings go to the rikishas owners as hire fees, the public rikishas coolies in the International Settlement are finding it difficult to make a living, says the China Times. As the foreign rikishas owners are proposing to increase the charge for hire, rikishas coolies went on strike as a protest. The rikishas are now operating in the Settlement are owned by Chinese rikishas hongs.

PROFESSOR GUILTY.**ORDERED TO QUIT THE VARSITY.****LENIENCY SHOWN.**

Manila, July 8.

Professor Jose Teotico, of the Spanish department, University of the Philippines, who has been under investigation for the last few days for his unauthorized teaching at the Mapua Institute of Technology, was sent a stern letter by President Palma reprimanding him for his conduct and ordering him to sever his connection at once with the latter institution on penalty of a more drastic punishment.

Professor Teotico, it was gathered from persons close to him to-day, will heed the advice of the university president and accordingly quit his teaching job at Mapua. The letter of President Palma was based upon Dean Kalaw's recommendation that leniency should be shown the erring professor.

While the case of Mr. Teotico is considered closed, it was learned in highly responsible quarters this morning that the activities of certain professors who are doing extra-curricular work outside the institution are being watched closely by certain members of the board.

Most of the professors denounced to be having extra-curricular activities are in the colleges of liberal arts and education. The case of Professor Teotico was discovered and investigated because one of his students in the Mapua institute squealed and testified in the probe conducted by Dean Kalaw.—Philippines Herald.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Fiume, Genoa, All Italian, Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG

	For Shanghai & Japan	For Singapore & Europe
M.V. "MONTE PIANA"	July 10	July 10
M.V. "COL DI LANA"	Aug. 6	Aug. 6
M.V. "MONCALIERI"	July 17	Aug. 2
S.S. "FIUME-L"	Aug. 1	Sept. 8

Cargo vessels only.

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All dates are subject to alteration without notice.

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Queen's Building, DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Tel. 28021. Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE

REDUCED THROUGH TICKETS TO EUROPE VIA U.S.A. VARYING
FROM £85 TO £120 ON SALE

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.	Sunday, 20th July.
TAIYO MARU	Thursday, 31st July.
CHICHIBU MARU	Wednesday, 16th July.
SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.	Wednesday, 16th July.
HIKAWA MARU	Wednesday, 16th July.
KOREA MARU	Wednesday, 16th July.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez.	Saturday, 12th July.
FERUKUNI MARU	Saturday, 26th July.
HAKUSAN MARU	Tuesday, 22nd July.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.	Tuesday, 22nd July.
AKI MARU	Tuesday, 22nd July.
KITANO MARU	Tuesday, 22nd July.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.	Monday, 11th July.
SHIDZUOKA MARU	Monday, 11th July.
RANGOON MARU	Monday, 11th July.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.	Monday, 28th July.
RAKUYO MARU	Monday, 28th July.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.	Wednesday, 6th August.
BINGO MARU	Wednesday, 6th August.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via Panama.	Wednesday, 9th July.
TOYAMA MARU	Wednesday, 9th July.
ATAGO MARU	Saturday, 2nd August.
LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stambul (Constantinople), Genoa.	Monday, 14th July.
DURBAN MARU	Monday, 14th July.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Wednesday, 9th July.
MURORAN MARU	Wednesday, 9th July.
AKITA MARU	Tuesday, 15th July.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	Thursday, 11th July.
CEYLON MARU (Moj direct)	Thursday, 11th July.
KAGA MARU (Nagasaki direct)	Wednesday, 14th July.
KATORI MARU	Monday, 22nd July.

For further information apply to:- NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Telephone 30291. (Private exchange to all departments.)

O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.	Friday, 11th July.
ALTAI MARU	Monday, 11th August.
ATLAS MARU	Monday, 11th August.
SIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.	Friday, 18th July.
MONTEVIDEO MARU	Friday, 18th July.
LA PLATA MARU	Friday, 18th August.
BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.	Saturday, 29th July.
BORNEO MARU	Saturday, 29th July.
SHUNKO MARU	Sunday, 3rd August.
DURBAN, LOURENCO MARQUES, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZI- BAR & MOMBASA via Singapore & Colombo.	Wednesday, 24th August.
CANADA MARU	Wednesday, 24th August.
MEXICO MARU	Friday, 26th September.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.	Friday, 18th July.
SEATTLE MARU	Friday, 18th July.
HIMALAYA MARU	Friday, 1st August.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Japan Ports from Shanghai.	Sunday, 17th August.
ARIZONA MARU (from S'hal)	Sunday, 17th August.
MELBOURNE via Manila, Brisbane & Sydney.	Thursday, 26th July.
HAIPHONG via Hanoi & Pakhol.	Thursday, 26th July.
MENADO MARU	Thursday, 26th July.
NEW YORK via Japan ports & Panama.	Friday, 11th July.
SOURABAYA MARU	Friday, 11th July.
AMAZON MARU	Sunday, 13th July.
KRELLING via Swatow & Amoy.	Friday, 11th July.
TAKAO via Swatow & Amoy.	Friday, 11th July.
KAKAO & KEELUNG	Friday, 11th July.
SOURABAYA MARU	Friday, 11th July.

For further particulars please apply to:- OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Tel. 28061. W. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

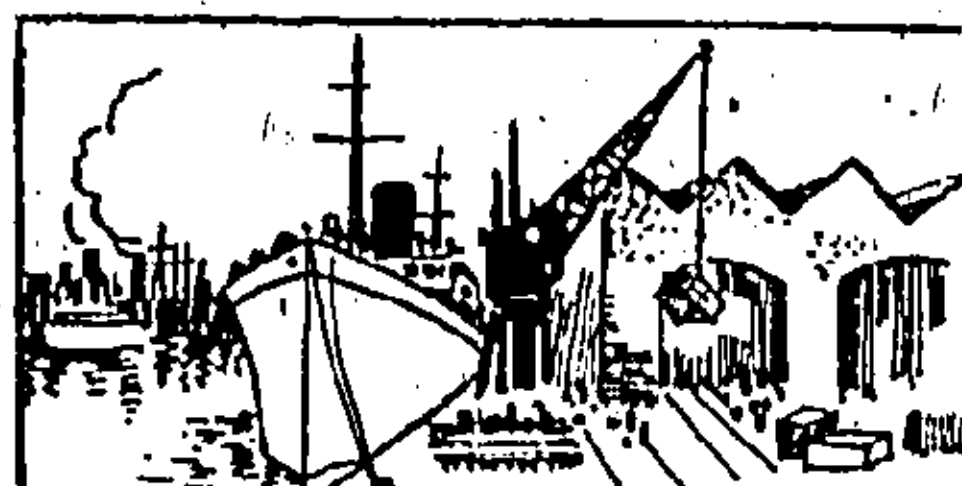
American Express Travelers Cheques

"Sky-blue" in colour, these Cheques give travellers the
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For more than 36 years travellers the world over have
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itineraries; or plan your cruise or tour through.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.
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Hong Kong.



Shipping Intelligence

LOAD LINE.

STANDING ADOPTED FOR SHIPS
ALL OVER THE WORLD.

TANKERS EXCEPTED.

London, Yesterday.
The representatives of 27
Governments, forming the Inter-
national Load Line Conference,
concluded their six weeks' de-
liberations to-day and unanimo-
usly signed a convention establish-
ing throughout the world loading
standards for all merchant ships
engaged in international trade,
with a provision for special
vessels like timber laden ships
and ships like tankers possessing
constructional features which offer
extra invulnerability against the
sea.—Reuter.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following British warships
are in harbour to-day:-
Moorhen—In Dock.
Sterling—West Wall.
Stormcloud—Basin.
Tamar—In Dock.
Thracian—Basin.
Foreign.
Adamastor—Portuguese cruiser.
Mindanao—American gunboat.
Patra—Portuguese gunboat.
Uji—Japanese gunboat.

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The P. & O. s.s. Khiva from
Hong Kong arrived at Marseilles
on July 8 at 6 a.m.
The C.P.S. R.M.S. Empress of
Russia arrived at Yokohama on
July 7 (Mon.) at 7.30 a.m., left
Yokohama on July 7 (Mon.) at
5 p.m., is due at Hong Kong on
July 14 (Mon.), a.m., and leaves
for Manila on July 15 (Tues.) at
5 p.m.
The M.V. Agra (Swedish East
Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Hamburg
on June 11, and is due here on
or about July 28.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES

Consignees of cargo ex s.s.
"Earl" are reminded to take
delivery of their goods which will
be subject to rent after July 10.
Consignees of cargo ex s.s.
"Benwyvis" are reminded to take
delivery of their goods which will
be subject to rent after July 12.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

LOYD ROYAL BELGE SA.

From ANTWERP.

The Steamship.

"EARL"
Having arrived, Consignees of cargo
by her are informed that all Goods
are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra-hazardous
godowns of the Hong Kong &
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after
the Goods have left the Godowns, and
all Goods remaining undelivered after
10th July, 1930, will be subject
to rent.

All Claims against the vessel must
be presented to the Undersigned on
or before 17th July, 1930, or they
will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined on
10th July, 1930, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effect-
ed.

Bills of Lading will be countersign-
ed by
THE BANK LINE LTD.
Agents.

Hong Kong, 4th July, 1930.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE DEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship.

"BENWYVIS"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being land-
ed at their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous godowns of
The Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and
from the wharves delivery may be ob-
tained.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
12th July, 1930, will be subject to
rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the Undersigned on
or before the 26th July, 1930, or they
will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined on the
11th July, 1930, at 10 a.m. by Messrs.
Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effect-
ed.

Bills of Lading will be countersign-
ed by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th July, 1930.

154 MORO SEA ADVENTURERS.

Off for North in Quest
of Turtles.

Manila, July 3.

For the purpose of catching
sea-turtles and diving for sea
products, 154 Moros in 34 vintas
now anchored under the Jones
bridge will sail for Lingayen as
soon as the weather becomes fa-
vourable according to Tapsi, lead-
er of the Moros. Without the aid
of the compass or any modern
nautical instrument, these fear-
less children of the sea sailed from
South Ubian, Sulu, reaching
Manila in twenty-five days.

Led by Tapsi, in modern attire
with wide, collegiate trousers and
a dark khaki coat over his under-
shirt, the 34 skippers paid their
respect to Ludovico Hidrosollo,
director of the Non-Christian
tribes yesterday afternoon. Half-
admirer, half-wondering, they
stood in line to face the director
with Tapsi answering all ques-
tions through an interpreter. The
director, after greeting them, told
them that they would be given
provisions as part of their enter-
tainment.

Each skipper was handed a per-
mit containing the names of the
crew in his vinta, giving them
freedom to fish and dive for sea
products. Instructions were given
each one of them not to anchor
more than five vintas at one place
and not to gather in big crowds.
The permit was signed by the
director of Non-Christian tribes.

Faithful to their promise to
Mr. Hidrosollo, the Moros went
two by two when they roamed
around Manila last night. Some
of them speak good English and
fluent Tagalog. The enterprising
ones peddled medicines and
"anting-anting" and realised small
sums of money from the curious
passers-by who stopped to talk to
them.—Manila Bulletin.

MISAMIS STUDENT.

MAKES OWN BOAT AND SAILS
TO MANILA.

Manila, June 28.

After braving all the dangers
of the sea from the east coast of
Luzon to Manila on a boat made
by himself, to continue his studies
in a local high school, Elino
Coronado, 35, native of Misamis,
arrived here last night at 11
o'clock only to land in jail.

Coronado was a second year
student of the Manila South High
School. Reverses sent him in
quest of money and he remained
for some time in Sipaco, in
Caramoran Peninsula, Camarines
Sur. His desire to study prompt-
ed him to come to Manila, so he
made his own boat, three metres
long, staunch and seaworthy.

Into this ship he placed his
supply of provisions, including
rice, stove, mat and other per-
sonal belongings. He made calls
at Binalaspasa, Tabaco, Legaspi,
Bacon, Sorsogon, Castilla, through
the San Bernardino Strait, up
along the coast of Tayabas and to
Manila.

He made the mouth of the
Pasig River at about 11 o'clock
last night and he proceeded to the
Yangco landing where he moored
his boat. Shortly afterwards, a
customs launch with customs men
on board boarded his vessel and
inquired why he did not carry the
regulation lights. He could not
answer, so he was turned over to
the police.

He was lodged last night at the
Melic police detention station.
He was detained as a suspicious
character and his release from de-
tention is pending further investi-
gation.—Manila Bulletin.

SHIPS COLLIDE.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER
SINKS.

Seoul, Yesterday.

The wireless station here has
picked up a message stating that
the Norwegian steamer Dampito
collided with the Hota Maru of
the Dairen Kisen Kaisha at 4.59
this morning off the Shantung
Peninsula.

The collision took place in a
dense fog and the Dampito sank im-
mediately, but her crew were saved.
—Reuter.

[The Dampito is a steel ship of
2,494 tons, built in 1921 by the
First Ship Building and Engineer-
ing Co., Ltd. for Rederi A/S Damp-
of Oslo, Norway. The Hota Maru
is a ship of 1,840 tons built in 1891
by the Allas Shipbuilding Co., of
Troon.]

WOMAN STOWAWAY.

WILL GO TO AMERICA ON
TRANSPORT.

Manila, June 26.

Promise of realisation of her
life-long dream,—to go to the
United States,—was given Louise
Gerald, first woman stowaway to
come to the Islands, when she was
granted passage on the U.S. Army
transport, U.S. Grant, to San
Francisco.

She leaves the country
to-morrow at noon with a risk of
having to return to the Islands
and eventually to China. In all
the months that she had stayed
in Manila, stowing away on the
U.S.S. Pittsburgh, flagship of the
Asiatic fleet, and on another cruiser,
she had not been able to
establish her American citizen-
ship.

Inquiries made yesterday de-
veloped that she was about to be
deported two weeks ago by the
insular collector of customs as an
undesirable alien when the office
of the secretary of the Governor-
General intervened. The Customs
Collector was informed that a
major in the quartermaster corps
of the U.S. Army, stationed at
Manila, had taken pity on the
woman and had arranged for her
transportation to the United
States.

Local Customs authorities then
washed their hands of the matter
but warned the woman that she
will have to arrange for her ad-
mission into the United States
without the necessary papers.
The woman was also informed
that should she be deported to
Manila from America, she will be
deported by local authorities, by
first available transportation, to
China.

Louise Gerald has the distinc-
tion of being the first woman
stowaway to come to the Islands.
She arrived here early last March
on board the s.s. Grays Harbour.
Upon arrival here, she claimed to
be an American citizen, the only
survivor of the family of an
American engineer who perished
in Siberia during the revolution.

The woman stowaway also
spoke of her numerous attempts,
while in China, to board steamers
for the United States which she
claimed to have left as a small
girl. From the date of her ar-
rival here, she made various at-
tempts to go to the United States.
She married a yeoman of the U.S.
Navy to acquire American citizen-
ship and thus earn the right to go
to the United States, but she
failed in this when the Customs
collector ruled that she did not
acquire citizenship by marriage.
She then made several attempts
to stow away on a cruiser of the
U.S. Navy which was leaving for
Chinese waters. She was dis-
covered in time and returned to
Manila. She made two attempts
to stow away on the U.S.S.
Pittsburgh. Finally, she was ar-
rested by the city police for
vagrancy and local authorities
then made a move to deport her
at once to China.—Manila Bul-
letin.

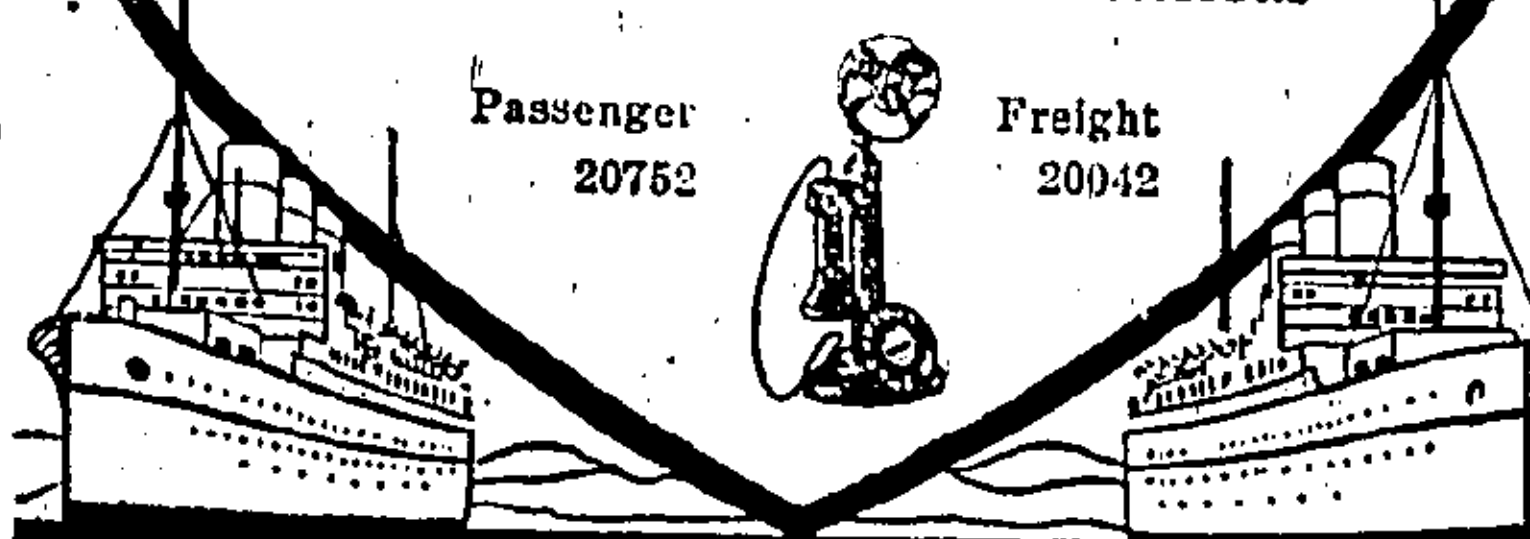
CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
14 DAYS FROM CHINA AND 9 DAYS FROM JAPAN
TO CANADA AND U.S.A.

	Hongkong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
Empress of Canada	July 10	July 13	July 15	July 17	July 23
Empress of Russia	July 23	July 26	July 28	July 31	Aug. 9
Empress of Japan	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 12	Aug. 14	Aug. 22
Empress of Asia	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
Empress of Canada	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 19
Empress of Russia	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
Empress of Japan	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 17
Empress of Asia	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
Empress of Canada	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 14
Empress of Russia	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 29
Empress of Japan	Nov. 27	Nov. 30	Dec. 3	Dec. 5	Dec. 13
Empress of Asia	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 18	Dec. 27
Empress of Canada	Dec. 25	Dec. 28	Dec. 31	Jan. 2	Jan. 11
Empress of Russia	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 15	Jan. 24
Empress of Japan	Jan. 29	Feb. 1	Feb. 3	Feb. 5	Feb. 13
Empress of Asia	Feb. 25	Feb. 28	Mar. 3	Mar. 5	Mar. 14

(Call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai.)

FOR INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS



WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

BRITISH WUCHOW LINE

JULY SAILINGS.

DEPARTURE HOURS:

Hong Kong 5.30 p.m. Wuchow 1.30 p.m.

S.S. "TAI HING"

[1,068 tons—Capt. Trott.]

JULY.

TUES. 8th FRI. 25th

MON. 14th WED. 30th

SUN. 20th

S.S. "TAI MING"

[649 tons—Capt. G. J. Spink.]

JULY.

FRI. 11th TUES. 22nd

WED. 16th SUN. 27th

For information apply to

admirably suited to this service and

you will enjoy the five-days' round

trip immensely.

87, Connaught Road West,

Phone 20883.

Co.,

Ltd.,

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" will sail from Colombo 10th Aug.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hong Kong.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone 28021.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ELLERMAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF CORINTH" London, Rotterdam, Hamburg, & Leith 9th July.

S.S. "CITY OF MADRAS" London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull 9th August.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, & BALTIMORE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" 10th July.

S.S. "CITY OF DELHI" 11th August.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

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(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hong Kong About	Destination
MOREA	10,564	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*MIRZAPUR	6,715	23rd July	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
*VEYFORD	5,318	26th July	Marseilles, London, Hull, Hamburg, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
*KALYAN	9,144	2nd Aug.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
RAJPUTANA	16,593	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KASHMIR	8,985	30th Aug.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
MANTUA	10,049	13th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KASHGAR	9,005	27th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Hull, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

* Cargo only. † Calls Casablanca.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

	Tons	1930	Destination
TAKLIWA	7,936	18th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,006	18th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	8,018	19th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TALMA	10,000	31st Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

	Tons	1930	Destination
NELLORE	6,853	3rd Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
TANDA	6,966	5th Sept.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	3rd Oct.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong
to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo,
Cebu, Kolombangan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as in-
dicated on the schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

	Tons	1930	Destination
*KIDDERPORE	5,334	15th July	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
RAJPUTANA	16,593	18th July	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
TILAWA	10,006	24th July	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TALAMBA	8,018	29th July	Amoy, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*KASHMIR	8,985	1st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*BORDA	10,000	3rd Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
TALMA	10,000	10th Aug.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
MANTUA	10,049	15th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KASHGAR	9,005	29th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*BIRNIA	10,590	31st Aug.	Shanghai & Kobe.
MALWA	10,590	12th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*NAGPORE	5,233	23rd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHYBER	9,114	20th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MOREA	10,564	10th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MAGDONIA	11,120	24th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RAJALPINDI	16,619	7th Nov.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
KALYAN	9,144	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
RANCHI	10,050	5th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
*KASHMIR	8,985	20th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received
at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

P. & O. Building, Connaught Rd. C., Hong Kong. Agents.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO. LTD.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS AND
IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed.
We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can
accommodate any craft of 400 feet long.
Yard Office: 64, Canton Road, Central, Hong Kong. Tel. 20459.
Shipyard: Sham Shui Po, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Kowloon Tel. 57009.
A Requisition Form is on application.
Hong Kong, April 1, 1924.

CHINESE TROOPS ON BRITISH SHIP.

"Fausang's" Sailing
Delayed.

BRITISH TROOPS CALLED OUT

Tientsin, June 23.
Sensational developments occurred
in connection with the sailing of the
Indo-China S. N. Co's vessel Fau-
sang, yesterday. The steamer was
due to sail for Shanghai, via Chefoo
and Weihaiwei, at 10 a.m. on Sun-
day. On the previous evening she
was boarded by between 100 and
200 Chinese coolies, escorted by
recruiting officers, who announced
that they intended to make the trip
to Chefoo. The coolies appeared to
have been impressed in the City,
for the invaders were followed by a
weeping Chinese woman who com-
plained bitterly that her son had
been taken.

The men occupied the Chinese
passenger quarters and refused to
leave, threatening the Chief Officer
when he went down to order them
off. At first, too, they flatly
refused to pay any passage
money though later they made
some indefinite promises about pay-
ment on or before arrival at Chefoo.
Early yesterday morning a de-
tachment of the British Municipal
Police under Inspector Lawless,
visited the vessel and warned the
recruiting officers that they and
their charges must leave the ship
before she sailed. This warning
was ignored, and the British Con-
sular authorities were then com-
municated with and decided to take
drastic action for the removal of the
Chinese military passengers.

Warnings Ignored.

All warnings having been ignored,
the assistance of the British Mil-
itary was invoked, and a detachment
of the Royal Scots, in full marching
order, with two Lewis guns, was
mobilised, and transported to the
Bund in motor vehicles. Their
arrival was awaited by Brigadier
Heath, but news of their coming
evidently reached the Chinese mili-
tary and when it became clear that
the departure of the vessel had been
postponed until they were taken
ashore, and that action would be taken
to remove them, they began reluctantly
to marshal their charges, and line
them up on the Bund. This process
had practically been completed when
the Royal Scots arrived. The British
troops immediately formed a
cordon around the Chinese recruits
and their officers, while a detach-
ment was formed up alongside the
vessel ready for action if any
resistance were encountered while
the inspection of the Chinese pas-
sengers proceeded.

Inspector Lawless, accompanied
by about half a dozen Chinese con-
stables and several Detectives, an
Officer of the steamer, and one of
the Compradore's staff, then checked
up all the Chinese passengers, any
who could not produce regular
tickets being put ashore. This took
some time, and it was not until
about 11.15 that the Fausang was
able to sail. Before she cast off a
small British military detachment
under Lieut. Lumsden went on
board, to protect the vessel from
any interference at Tangku. This
detachment was expected to return
by tug yesterday evening, after the
Fausang had coaled and left the
river.

Rounded Up.

Immediately the Fausang sailed
the Chinese recruiting officers and
the coolies were rounded up and
marched under a combined Police
and Military escort to the French
Concession boundary, the French
authorities having been previously
notified that they were being escort-
ed out of the British area.

A large crowd of Chinese gather-
ed to watch proceedings when the
British troops arrived, and the
Fausang's unwelcome visitors pre-
sented a sorry spectacle as they
were marched away.

It is significant that although
there was a China Merchants'
vessel at the Bund, the Chinese
military selected a British vessel

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for the transport of their charges.
It may be hoped that the prompt
action of the British Consular and
Military authorities, and the loss of
face resulting therefrom, will dis-
courage Chinese military adventur-
ers from further attempts of this
nature.—P. & T. Times.

PRESIDENT MADISON

PROMINENT PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

The following are among the
passengers who sailed on the S.S.
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Kong to-day:—

Mr. B. L. Stock—Connected
with the Asiatic Petroleum Co.,
Hong Kong, on a business trip to
Shanghai.

Mr. Ralph C. Wells—Chairman
of the China Council of the
Presbyterian Church in the
U.S.A., on a business trip to the
North.

Captain S. E. G. Ponder—At-
tached to the Royal Artillery in
Hong Kong, travelling to Shang-
hai.

Dr. Marguerite Everham—
Connected with the American
Presbyterian Mission in Swatow,
travelling home to the U.S. on fur-
lough.

Miss E. G. Miller and Miss
A. B. Sanderson—Attached to
the American Presbyterian Mis-
sion in Foochow, travelling home
to the United States.

Mr. C. S. Atwell—With the
Texas Oil Co., returning to
Shanghai.

Mr. Chas. F. Ganahl, Proprietor
of the Power Petroleum Refinery
Co., Isle of Grain, Kent, England.

PASSENGER LISTS

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. Kamo Maru from Europe
on July 6:—

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Miriam Edding, Miss Doris
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mann Holmberg, Capt. John S.
Hawick, Fumio Hoshino, Dr. W. M.
Nicol, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Parker,
Z. de Souza.

Per s.s. Nellore from Australia
on July 6:—

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Kennedy,
G. H. A. Snow, J. W. Hirst, C. H.
Jones, Miss E. Kelly, Miss Brodie,
T. F. Johnston, Hugh C.
McKernan, C. S. Atwell, J. Fraser,
Andrew Trebunin, Miss Lloyd,
Perpetuo Samson.

Per s.s. Empress of Canada on
July 8:—

Mr. and Mrs. G. de Gorostiza,
E. J. Reed, N. Tolentino, Mr. and
Mrs. A. R. and Miss E. Fullerton,
D. Martin, Mrs. C. V. and the

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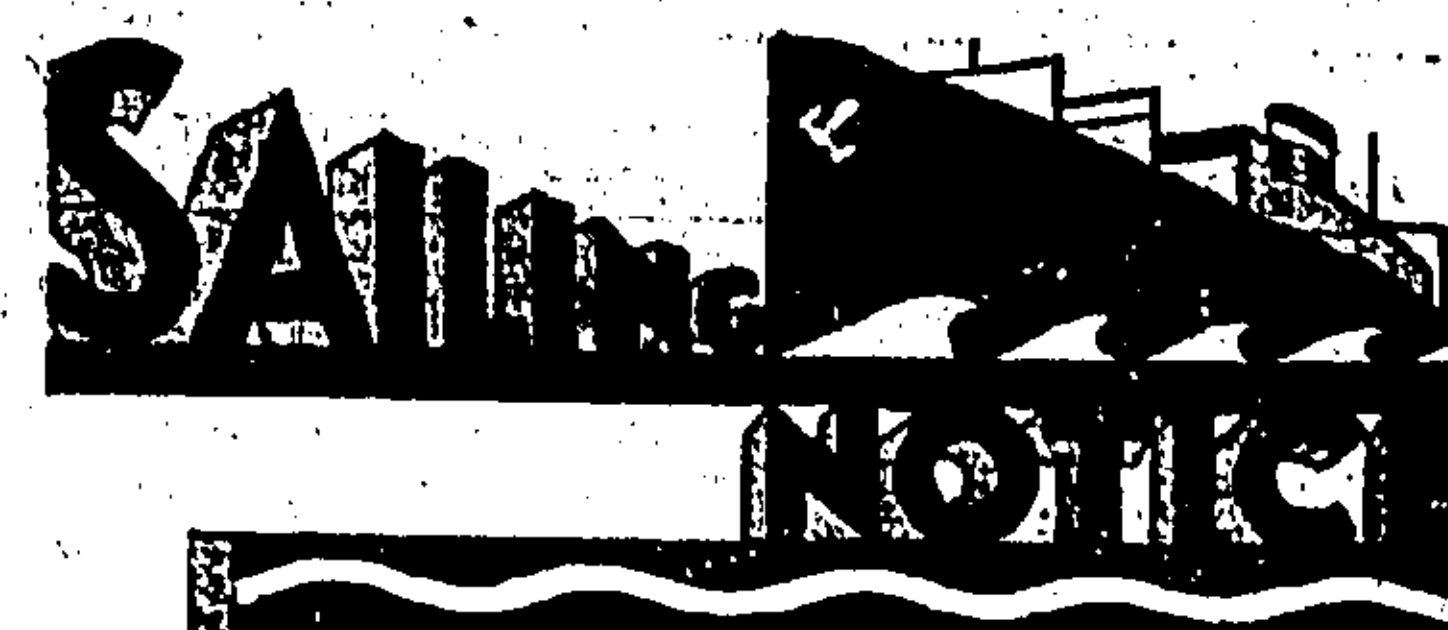
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(Australian Homeward on 15th)

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CHANGTE	12th Aug.	22nd Aug.	25th Aug.	10th Sept.

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Pres. Grant ... Aug. 19

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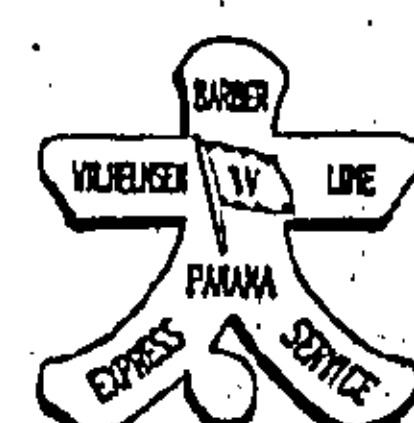
8 a.m. 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson ... July 13
Pres. Van Buren ... July 27
Pres. Garfield ... Aug. 10
Pres. Polk ... Sun. Aug. 24

TO MANILA

6 p.m. 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson ... July 15
Pres. Taft ... July 19
Pres. McKinley ... July 29
Pres. Jefferson ... Aug. 2

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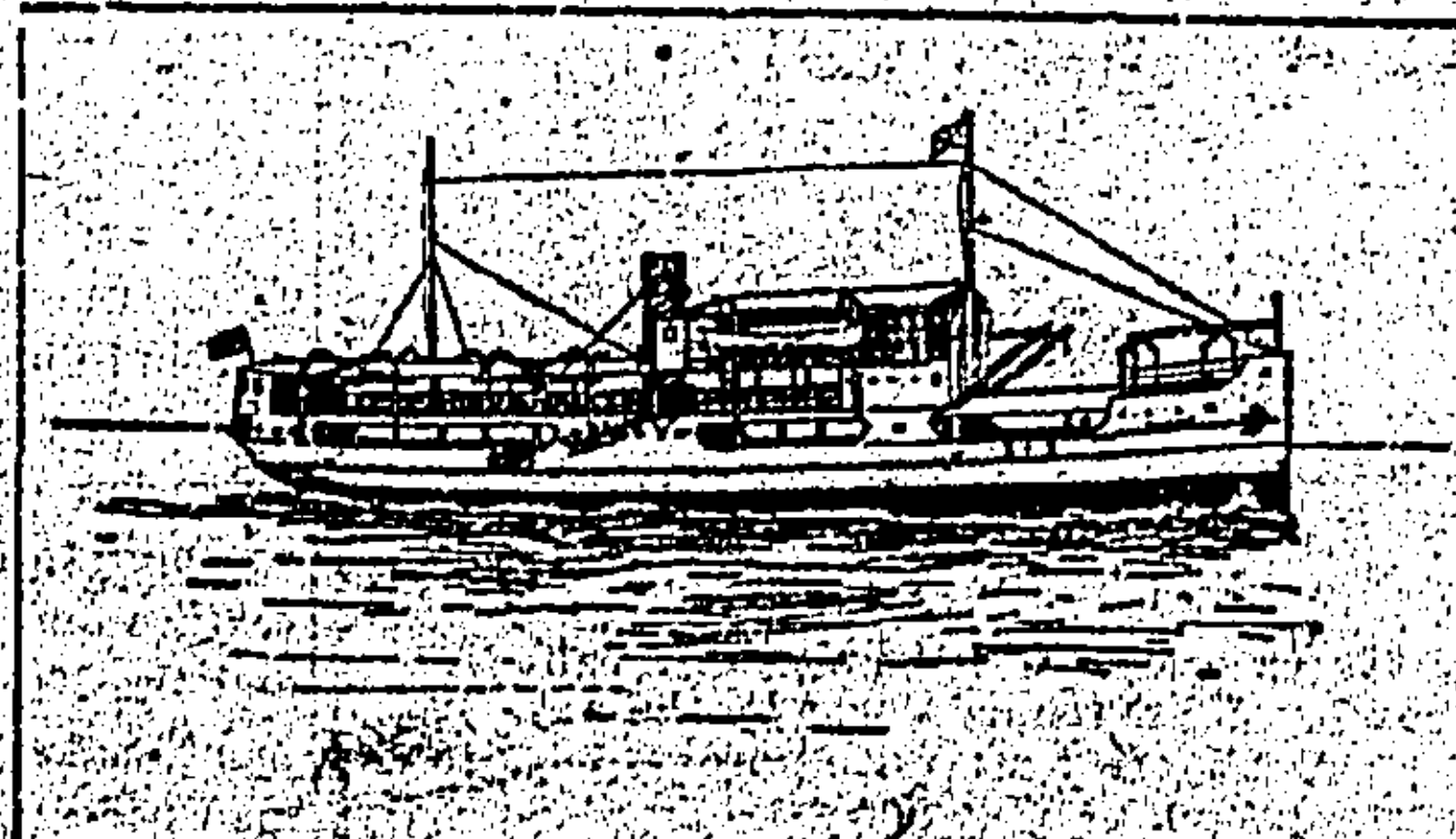
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Published by
The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.
Printers & Publishers,
No. 3A, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONG KONG.

TELEPHONES—
Business Office: 26022.
Editorial Department: 24641.
Cable Address:—Mail, Hong Kong.

All communications should be addressed to the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

London Offices:—The Far Eastern Advertising Agency (London), Ltd., 36-38, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Hong Kong, Tuesday, July 8, 1930.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

In any scheme for the revival of British trade in China, it may be expected that the Home Government will have behind it all the leading Chambers of Commerce in Britain and the Far East. It was announced on June 30 in the House of Commons that the Government intended to send an Economic Mission to the Far East, that decision being based on the recommendation of the Overseas Committee. The Government has consulted the leading industries at home, but so far is not in a position to supply detailed information beyond the assurance that the personnel of the Mission will not be confined to members of the Government.

Our trade with China was also mentioned in the House of Commons yesterday, when it was stated that, for the purpose of assisting British firms fully to participate in a revival of trade with China, the permanent commercial staff in China is being strengthened. One member suggested the extension of the export credits scheme to cover the export of textiles and soft goods to Ceylon and the Far East. The Government spokesman, Mr. G. Masterman Gillett, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade, replied that the decision to exclude textiles in certain of the Eastern and Far Eastern markets was made at the request of the Manchester and Bradford Chambers of Commerce and after consulting the Eastern Banks. In the absence of any information that these Chambers had changed their views, he did not propose to

modify the existing arrangement.

It is gratifying to find that the Home Government is not waiting for that uncertain period when civil war shall be at an end for ever in China before taking steps in the direction of reviving British trade. It ranks of the superfluous to reiterate that the commercial potentialities of China are immense, and it may also sound woefully stale to reiterate that in the last few years, millions of pounds of trade have been lost to Great Britain owing to the incessant upheavals in various parts of the country and to the sporadic outbreaks of anti-British feeling engendered at every opportunity by the emissaries of Moscow. This Colony has not yet got over the set-back of 1925-27 when Borodin and Company ruled the roost in Canton; whilst, further North, no accurate calculation is possible of the trade that has been alienated from the British through similar causes.

It is good to see that optimism prevails in the British Department of Overseas Trade to the extent of sending out an Economic Mission and of strengthening the commercial staff in the Legation and the various Consulates in China. It is always that unfortunate if—civil war would end in China to-morrow, the country would witness the greatest trade boom in its history, and it is for that, and even for lesser expansions, that the British Government and the British trader must be fully prepared. Our competitors in the Orient are as strong to-day as they have ever been, and we may be quite sure that they, too, are taking measures to cope with the position when civil war either ends completely or is waged on a less general scale than hitherto.

It may be supposed, that in Hong Kong the General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce are being kept fully informed of the developments foreshadowed by recent statements in the House of Commons and that they, too, will be found ready, when the appropriate moment arrives, to join their forces with the Economic Mission and the strengthened commercial staffs in China and make a bold bid for the recovery of our trade in China.

News in Brief.

As the result of being knocked down by a Kowloon motor bus, a Chinese woman named Chan Sze-mui (20), living at 35, Shantung Street, is now in the Kowloon Hospital in a serious condition. Her skull is stated to have been fractured.

The body of an unknown Chinese woman, aged about 65 years, was yesterday found by the West Point Police floating in the harbour, off Water Street. The ankles were tied together with a piece of cloth. The case is described in to-day's Police reports as "apparently suicide."

The manager of the Banque Franco-Chinoise Pour le Commerce et l'Industrie writes to the China Mail:—"The Chinese Maritime Customs having effected the first payment for the year 1930 on the Boxer Indemnity, the coupons No. 11 of the 5 per cent. Gold Loan 1925, will be redeemable from the 15th instant through our Agencies."

In a report to the Police, Ng Tui-lam, manager of the Kwong Sang Hang firm of coal merchants, 254, Reclamation Street, Yaumatei, alleged that a salesman on June 27 obtained the sum of \$250, by means of a false chop, from the Yik On shop, of Wing Lok Street, and absconded with the money, which the salesman was alleged to have represented that he had been authorised by the complainant to collect.

A star ferry from Kowloon at 8.10 a.m. to-day nearly collided with three lighters crossing toward Lyemooon. The ferry started when she found a launch pulling the lighters going too slow owing to the strong head wind. The ferry turned back, bumped the pier slightly, started off again, and came almost on top of one of the lighters. An accident was averted by skilful steering and the ferry proceeded after turning toward Stonecutters.

"HIS OWN BUSINESS."

CHINESE CHARGED WITH
MURDER.

EMPIRE DAY TRAGEDY.

More evidence was taken by Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday in the case in which Li Man-pun, who was alleged to have gone amok on the morning of Empire Day and killed five youths at the Hung Tak Bank by slashing their throats with a chopper, is charged with the alleged murder of one of the victims, Fung Sik-cheuk, a son of the Manager of the Bank.

Lan Yik-tin, one of four cooks of the establishment who slept on the top floor of the bank building, said that after the alarm was given the accused came to the top floor, entered the kitchen and, taking one of three choppers from a rack, drew it to and fro across his neck. Witness got hold of the two remaining choppers and them tried to disarm the accused, who remarked to him "Brother, why interfere, it is my own business and has nothing to do with you." Then there was a struggle but witness got away and succeeded in hiding the three choppers.

Ching Tai-chi, the father of two of the dead boys, said that he had known the prisoner for ten years and never had any disagreement with him. He had failed to get accused a job in a bank, and accused seemed to be disappointed about it. Witness could not suggest any motive for the tragedy.

The accused was again remanded until Wednesday afternoon.

GEORGE INN.

SCHEDULED BY COMMISSION
FOR PRESERVATION.

The George Inn, Southwark, off the Borough High Street, has been scheduled by the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments as "especially worthy of preservation."

In their interim report the Commission "humbly recommend" the George, together with other properties, including the Tower of London, to the notice of the King.

The George, which was built at the end of the 17th century, is the sole example of a London gallery inn. It is a widely held belief that the George was in Dickens' mind when he described the immortal discovery of Sam Weller, and that the White Hart was a name given to disguise the house in question.

The yard of the inn is devoted entirely to horse-drawn vans, and the smell of the stables, the impatient stamp of hooves and the passage of rumbling high-piled carts almost provide the illusion as one sits on a high-backed narrow settee of another age, that the coach is about to take the road.

Actually the George has little history from the point of view of recorded incident. The original inn records mention it in 1554 and again in 1676, when it was destroyed in the fire at Southwark. The present inn dates from that year.

ROUND THE CINEMAS

SCREEN LOVERS IN BIG SONG
HIT.

"HAPPY DAYS."

"We'll Build a Little World of Our Own" is the title of one of the outstanding numbers in "Happy Days." Fox Movietone song romance. It is sung by those internationally known sweethearts of the screen, Charles Farrell and Janet Gaynor.

Miss Gaynor and Farrell are included in the 100 or more stars of the stage and screen that appear in this picture, which was produced on the most lavish scale any all talking production has yet enjoyed. The ensemble embraces such other well known personalities as Will Rogers, Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe, El Brendel, Marjorie White, Frank Richardson, Walter Catlett, George Jessel, William Collier, sen., James J. Corbett, Ann Pennington, Sharon Lynn, Tom Patricola, George MacFarlane, Warner Baxter, David Rollins, Nick Stuart, Whispering Jack Smith, and George Olsen and his music.

"Happy Days" is the current attraction at the Queen's Theatre, when crowded houses testify to its popularity.

"THE COCONUTS."

As on the stage, so on the screen, the Four Marx Brothers in "The Coconuts" continue to draw crowded houses to the Central Theatre, and those who have not witnessed the picture are advised to see it either to-day or to-morrow, these being the last two days on which this picture will be shown.

With a musical comedy plot, a Florida background and 48 canny girls, the show at the Central Theatre provides entertainment.

The fun burden is carried as usual by Groucho Marx with Harpo and Chico adding more fun and delightful music.

Mary Eaton, who can sing, dance and be beautiful, and Oscar Shaw, as a young handsome lover, are starred in a plentiful cast, which includes Katherine Francis who again is good in a vampish role. Morris Ryskind adapted "The Coconuts" for the sound screen and made a first class job of it.

The offering is a comedy novelty that should make enough money to give each Marx Brother a new start in life.

"THE LADY LIES."

Miss Claudette Colbert, who passed through the Colony last week on a trip around the world, will be seen in her latest picture, "The Lady Lies," at the Central Theatre on Thursday. Claudette Colbert, slender, brown-eyed beauty of fame in a number of Broadway productions, and Walter Huston, one of the outstanding stars of the legitimate stage in the past five years of Broadway theatrical history, are reunited in leading roles in the Paramount all-talking film success, "The Lady Lies." In this production Huston is the handsome widower and Miss Colbert is the woman unwittingly responsible for his social downfall. Two gifted child actors appear in important roles—they are Patricia Deering and Tom Brown.

CHEUNG CHAU NOTES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Monday. Attention is drawn to a slight change in the time of departure of the last ferry from Hong Kong. This should be at 7.45 not at 8 p.m. as stated in previous notes.

A Sunday school has been started, which is held in the Assembly Hall in the morning. Mrs. C. J. Lowe is in charge.

The first service of the season was held at 5 p.m., the preacher being the Rev. E. Bastin, of the W.M.S., who spoke on the words "I am the way the Truth and the Life." On Sunday next the preacher will be the Rev. A. H. Bray of Fatsan.

On July 4 some of the American friends celebrated the day by having a picnic tea on the shore.

CONTRABAND CHINESE CARDS.

Manila, July 8.

A record haul of Chinese gambling cards which are prohibited entry in the islands was made by Customs sleuths, when Major Gallardo ordered the seizure of 1,300-sets of Chinese cards, valued at P2,000 and dutiable at approximately P1,300.

The shipment was seized from cabin No. 8 of the s.s. Macaris, local vessel plying between Manila and Chinese ports. The intention of the sleuths, however, when they boarded the Macaris was to search for possible opium contraband, but instead they discovered the contraband cards. Philippines Herald.

NICOLA'S MAGIC.

AMAZING FEATS OF FAMOUS
MYSTERY MAN.

KNOWS ALL INDIAN TRICKS.

When Nicola, the world-famous master of magic, opened his season at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, last night, he was greeted with cries of wonder and delight by the astounded audience. With his large company of assistants, Nicola perpetrates such mysteries as will silence the most sceptical. "The Escaping Convict" act, for example, is as clever and bewildering as anything performed by Maskelyne and Devant.

"I served my apprenticeship to magic at the age of four," Nicola told a China Mail representative. "Then I became assistant to my father, who also bore an international reputation in his day, and performed on the Continent when I was 15."

In Colony Before. Since then Nicola has toured the Seven Seas many times and appeared in all the principal theatres in America, where he was born. He first came to Hong Kong seven years ago, when he gave a display of magic at the Star Theatre to very appreciative audiences.

Nicola knows all the Indian conjuring tricks, and when in Madras was made an Honorary Member of the Indian Magicians' Guild, and presented with an illuminated address in a silver casket. "You will find the Indians doing a lot of new tricks that I taught them," he added with a smile.

Nicola and his company are here for one week and the opportunity of seeing them should not be missed.

MILLIONS IDLE.

Miss Margaret Bonfield, Minister of Labour, in a written reply to Sir George Jones, in the Official Parliamentary Report, gives the latest unemployment figures for several European countries. The summary is as follows:

Italy: 372,236 at the end of April.

France: 11,510 at May 17.

Holland Statistics of total not available. Out of 408,541 members of subsidised unemployment funds, 5.1 per cent. were unemployed in the week ended March 29, and 4.2 per cent. worked less than six days.

Belgium: Of 631,919 members of Social Welfare Societies 2.2 per cent. were totally unemployed at April 5. In addition 3.5 per cent. were intermittently employed during the month.

Germany: 2,786,912 unemployed at the end of April.

Russia: 1,235,600 unemployed on registers of public employment exchanges. A considerable proportion of unemployed members of trade unions do not register at these exchanges, and are not included in the total given.

Ten Years Ago.

[From the "China Mail," July 8, 1920.]

To-day's dollar is worth 3/7½d.

Abraham, an elderly Jew, was charged with the attempted murder of his son Isaac, with a knife. The evidence showed that he had made preparations to incinerate the boy after cutting his throat. He tied the boy with ropes and laid him on a pile of wood. The boy had a very narrow escape, owing his life to the fact that his insane parent had his attention distracted by a stray sheep, which he stole and made into mutton. Defendant honourably discharged and commended.

Ten Years Hence.

[From the "China Mail" of July 8, 1940.]

The Police reports make mention of a resident of Shaukiwan having been bitten by a mosquito—the first case for several weeks. The man was removed to the Isolation Ward, whilst the "Emergency squad" of the Police are still engaged in searching for the mosquito.

At the instance of the Kowloon Residents' Association a campaign has been inaugurated against tenants keeping hens in their back yards. In a prosecution at the Kowloon Magistracy three neighbours of an offending tenant spoke to the protracted noises made by the fowls in the early mornings, whilst complaint was also made of the stench created by these fowl runs.

The Government is said to be considering a proposal to transfer the flower sellers to the vacant ward adjoining the Supreme Court in response to a requisition from the Hong Kong Tourists' Association.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ADVANCING.

Annual Report Read in Mother Church.

GREAT PROGRESS CLAIMED.

Assurances of further fruition in the understanding and application of practical, operative Christian Science, resulting in more widespread healing, a continuing growth of branch churches and societies, and the establishing of more efficacious facilities for benefiting humanity, were gratefully voiced at the annual meeting of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, held on June 2.

Progressive steps in activities already under way, and provision of new equipment enabling the departments of the Mother Church to give broader scope to their work, were recounted in the reports of officers. Messages from branch churches told of renewed consecration to the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the discoverer and founder of Christian Science.

Overflowing the main auditorium into the original church, where amplifiers had been provided to bring the speakers' voices to those who did not obtain seats in the extension, approximately 6,000 Christian Scientists from all over the world attended the meeting. Some interesting features from the various reports follow:

Report of Trustees.

A substantial sum was spent for copies of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and other writings by Mary Baker Eddy, as well as books and periodicals published by the Christian Science Publishing Society, which have been placed in libraries and in public libraries located where there were no recognized branches of the Mother Church and to assist in providing literature in Braille. Further substantial sums were paid to 56 churches and societies, to assist them in dedicating, free of debt, buildings erected, purchased, or remodelled for Christian Science church purposes, an average of more than one per week. In fact, since this trust was established in 1914, more than two and one-half million dollars have been given to the branches of the Mother Church to aid them in completely paying for their buildings, and the average for the last fifteen years is a grant to a church each week.

Committee on Publication.

During recent months, much has been said in newspapers and periodicals throughout the world to the effect that the righteous opposition which Christian Scientists have expressed toward unfair statements about Mrs. Eddy has amounted to suppression and boycott. Informed and unprejudiced observers have realized that the criticisms directed against the attitude and actions of Christian Scientists, regarding misrepresentation of their religion and their leader, have been based on a few instances where zeal exceeded wisdom.

Jurisdictions in English-speaking countries, in which the practice of Christian Science is not definitely recognized, are now so few that a substantial advance toward a completion of our work along this line is made with each additional enactment and, therefore, we are particularly glad to record that, in March, 1930, there was enacted in British Columbia an amendment to the Medical Act of that province protecting those who practise the religious tenets of their church.

One of the most significant developments of the past year is the increased interest in Christian Science by religionists of other denominations, expressed principally through requests for addresses on the fundamentals of Christian Science. At this time, when thought is greatly concerned with irreligion and lawlessness seeking expression everywhere, and particularly among young people, it is encouraging to note that these requests came in the main from those in charge of groups of young people allied to various religious, charitable, and educational institutions. These meetings have been held in Britain and in widely separated parts of the United States.

Board of Lectureship.

John the Baptist and the Master, Christ Jesus, both began their preaching ministries with the imperative command to repent, "for the Kingdom of heaven is at hand," the Greek word "repent" meaning to change one's thought, to think differently. With like purpose the Board of Lectureship says to its hearers, "Change the basis of your thinking from matter to Spirit, for the Kingdom of Love and Life is at hand, to be understood and enjoyed."

More than 3,000,000 persons have attended Christian Science lectures during the past year. For many of them the year has indeed been a season for the change

of thought from the material to the spiritual basis of being, as evidenced by healings of serious physical disorders, mental prejudices, lack of employment, and unhappy states of mind.

The first lecture for a university organization in Great Britain was delivered in the hall of Balliol College, the college of John Wycliffe at Oxford University. The hall was filled. At a lecture given in Hollywood Bowl, an open-air theatre in Los Angeles, California, the audience numbered 20,000.

The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The circulation of all the religious periodicals shows a substantial growth over the previous year. The circulation of the Christian Science Quarterly increases in all parts of the world and at a rate indicating the steady spread of Christian Science. The Scandinavian Herald, which made its appearance last January, and is printed quarterly, received a hearty welcome from Christian Scientists acquainted with the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish languages in which it is printed. And now the announcement is made that still another Herald of Christian Science is to be established. This one will be in the Dutch language and is to be published within a year.

The demand for literature in other languages has been consistent with the growth of Christian Science throughout the world, and in 1929 in addition to the many pamphlets now published in languages other than English, there were issued three new pamphlets in Finnish, Portuguese and Yiddish.

The average daily net paid circulation of the Christian Science Monitor for the six months ending March 28, 1930, was over 135,000, a new high record; that for the month of May was 154,072. Advertisements were received from twenty-six countries outside the United States—Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Holland, India, Ireland, Isle of Man, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Japan, Scotland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and Wales.

Incidents of Christian Science Healing.

The following incident of Christian Science healing from Holland, is one of several which were read to the meeting: More than seven years ago, when in the East Indies, I was very ill, suffering from an extraordinary sort of dizziness.

Four physicians, of whom two were specialists, declared they had never come across such a form in all their practice. Christian Science came my way, and by a single present treatment a skull operation was made unnecessary. I was healed of insomnia at the same time. The practitioner explained to me the glorious truth about God, the indissoluble bond between God and His creation. In connection with "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Bible has become my daily guide. I am grateful for having found Christian Science not only in Java, but also in Holland; for I have lived here the last seven years notwithstanding the doctor's verdict that I could not do so. I was healed practically instantaneously from trembling hands which incapacitated me from using spoon and fork, from rheumatism, from inflammation in one ear, and from chronic constipation.

A Word From The Directors.

It is our firm belief that within the teachings of Christian Science may be found the answer to every question which the human mind can present. To one studying the life work of Mrs. Eddy, it is evident that everything had to give way to her persistent effort to be true to the purpose to which she was called, namely, to re-establish in this age the Christ-healing. She never allowed that purpose to be interfered with by trivialities which the human mind might suggest. As Christian Scientists we have a great opportunity for benefiting the world, but in order to serve most we must see to it that we keep our eye single, reaching out prayerfully from hour to hour for the wisdom and inspiration which is born of an honest endeavour.

The problems confronting the Directors to-day are more numerous than ever before, and will so continue as our movement grows; but we have at our command the means of solving them all, and in the proportion that we continually turn to divine Mind for guidance, as we guard well humility and strive to temper authority with kindness, are we able to carry on successfully.

AMY GOES HOME.

Fremantle, Yesterday.—Miss Amy Johnson has embarked here on the P. and O. liner "Maldra," on her way home to England.—Reuter.

CONAN DOYLE.

GREAT NOVELIST PASSES AWAY.

ILL SINCE NOVEMBER.

London, Yesterday.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle died at his home, at Crowborough, at 9.15 this morning.

He had been ill since November, due to work in Scandinavia during the Autumn, lecturing on spiritualism.

Lady Conan Doyle, two sons and a daughter were present at his bedside.—Reuter.

Life of Variety and Romance.
"I have had a life which for variety and romance could, I think, hardly be exceeded. I have known what it is to be a poor man, and I have known what it is to be fairly affluent. I have sampled every kind of human experience. I have known many of the most remarkable men of my time. I have had a long literary career after a medical training, which gave me the M.D. of Edinburgh.

This is a quotation from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "Memories and Adventures," in which he briefly sketched the main outlines of a very interesting life.

With £10 he started his practice as a doctor in Portsmouth.

"When I arrived at Portsmouth (in 1882) I went into lodgings for a week," he writes. "I spent a week in marking down an unoccupied house, and finally settled at £40 a year."

"Having secured the empty house and its key I went down to a sale in Port Sea and for about £4 secured quite a lot of second-hand—possibly tenth-hand—furniture. It met my needs and enabled me to make one room possible for patients, with three chairs, a table, and a central patch of carpet. I had a bed of sorts and a mattress upstairs."

Red Lamp "On Tick."

"I fixed up the place which I had brought from Plymouth, bought a red lamp on tick, and fairly settled down in receipt of custom. When all was done I had a couple of pounds in hand. Servants, of course, were out of the question, so I polished my own plate every morning, brushed down my front and kept the house reasonably clean. I found that I could live quite easily and well on less than a shilling a day, so I could hold out for a long period."

"The back room was furnished with my trunk and a stool. Inside the trunk was my larder, and the top of it was my dining-room table. There was gas laid on, and I rigged a projection from the wall by which I could sling a pan over the gas jet. In this way I cooked bacon with great ease and became expert in getting a wonderful lot of slices from a pound. Bread, bacon, and tea, with an occasional saveloy—what could man ask for more? It is (or was) perfectly easy to live well upon a shilling a day."

"Three Bob This Week."
"It was a busy thoroughfare with a church at one side of my house and a hotel on the other."

A vivid glimpse of this life at Portsmouth was given by Conan Doyle's young brother Innes, in a letter home in 1882. He had come to stay, and wrote:—

"The patients are crowding in. We have made three bob this week. We have vaccinated a baby and got hold of a man with consumption."

Conan Doyle adds to this:—
"Month followed month, and I picked up a patient here and a patient there until the nucleus of a little practice had been formed. Sometimes it was an accident, sometimes an emergency case, sometimes a new comer to the town, or one who had quarrelled with his doctor."

Epileptic Grocer.

"I mixed with people so far as I could, for I learned that a brass plate alone will never attract, and people must see the human being who lies in wait behind it. Some of my tradespeople gave me their custom in return for mine, and mine was so small that I was likely to have the best of the bargain. There was a grocer who developed epileptic fits which means butter and tea to us. Poor fellow he could never have realized the mixed feelings with which I receive the news of a fresh attack."

"When Koch announced that he had discovered a cure for consumption, Conan Doyle was anxious to be present at a demonstration in Berlin, and there met Sir Malcolm Mozgla."

"I came back a changed man," he writes, "Malcolm Mozgla assured me that I was wasting my life in the provinces and had too small a field for my activities."

To London And Fame.

"When he found that Conan Doyle was interested in eye work he urged him to specialise, to go to Vienna for six months' work. 'Thus you will have a nice, clean life with plenty of leisure for your literature.' This was done, and Doyle came to London.

He found suitable accommodation at 2, Devonshire Place, which is close to the classical Harley Street. Here he got the use of a front room with part use of a waiting room. "I was soon to find," he says, "that they were both waiting rooms, and now I know that it was better so."

"Every morning I... reached my consulting room at ten and sat there until three or four, with never a ring to disturb my serenity. Could better conditions for reflection and work be found? It was ideal, and... there was every chance of improvement in my literary prospects. Therefore, when I returned to the lodgings at tea time I bore my little sheaves with me, the first fruits of a considerable harvest."

It was thus that Sir Conan Doyle turned from a medical to a literary career in which he has since become famous.

CHINA—NEW STYLE.

HOW BUSINESS METHODS ARE CHANGING.

In an address on China's trade with the United States to the National Foreign Trade Convention at Los Angeles, California, the Hon. Henry K. Chang, Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco, mentioned the rapid strides that have been made in the field of education in China, the establishment of many schools and colleges, and the large number of Chinese graduates being turned out each year.

"Until only very recently (he said) a great many of our college graduates have chosen to enter politics as a career, but in late years an increasing number of them have gone into business, and this influx of new blood has already wrought a radical change in our business methods. Before the European war the employment of compradors or factors by foreign business firms in China and the policy of the foreign exchange banks to accept commercial papers for collection only from established foreign commission houses in China had acted as a sort of tariff wall between Chinese business houses and concerns abroad. But of late years a good many Chinese importing and exporting firms have outgrown this stage of isolation and have established direct connections abroad and are doing business with them without the intervention of foreign firms."

"These Chinese banks which have introduced modern banking systems into their organisations now have correspondents abroad to handle their own papers and have been the means of enabling the Chinese business houses to do a direct business. On account of their lower overhead, these Chinese import and export houses are fast becoming keen competitors of foreign commission houses in China, which until recently had monopolised the handling of China's foreign trade."



Doris Canyon and Milton Sills in "The Valley of the Giants"

The rugged drama among the mighty redwood forests of California, commencing Thursday at the Majestic Theatre, Kowloon.

TRADE BETWEEN AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN VOSE

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has now opened an Import and Export Office at 4th floor, Kowloon Building, Nos. 20-22, Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong—Merchants, buyers and sellers, interested in this inter-trade are asked to call. Samples are required of Chinese products and samples of Australian goods will be supplied.

STOCKS AVAILABLE.

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SHADOWS BEFORE

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN CHINA MAIL

Entertainments
To-day — Queen's Theatre, "Happy Days."
To-day — Star Theatre, "Slightly Used" (matinee only); Nicola, the Magician, 9.15 p.m.
To-day — World Theatre, "Red Dance."
To-day — Majestic Theatre, "The Patriot."
To-day — Central Theatre, "Coconuts."

Meetings.
To-day—Sanitary Board Meeting, 4.15 p.m.

Home Mails.
To-day—Inward from America and ports and Europe via Siberia (Talyo Maru).
To-morrow—Outward for Europe via Marseilles (Hector), 8.30 a.m.

Sports
See Special Sports Diary on page 8.

Lammerts' Auction.
July 10—At Sales Room, Duddell Street, stamps, 5.15 p.m.

BONIFACIO'S SISTER.

PLEADS FOR SON WITH OFFICIALS.

Carrying a bundle of books, nicely wrapped up in a big handkerchief, Esperidona Bonifacio, sister and only surviving relative of Andres Bonifacio, hero of Balintawak, appeared at the City Hall, Manila, seeking help so that her boy, Mauro, might be admitted in a city school.

Mauro is in the fifth grade, having finished his primary school in Ternate where Bonifacio's sister now makes her abode. There being no intermediate school there, the mother decided to educate the hero's nephew in Manila under the care of a distant relative. But the city school authorities refused to admit him because of the ruling barring provincial students from the city schools. The mother claimed that she was too poor to send her child to Cavite and that some distant relatives have willingly volunteered to educate the hero's nephew.

Esperidona Bonifacio was in the limelight recently when the legislature started a move to award her a life pension in recognition of the services done to the country by her brother. The woman was discovered living in poverty at Ternate and they wanted to show the gratitude of the nation for the sacrifices of her brother by giving her a government pension.

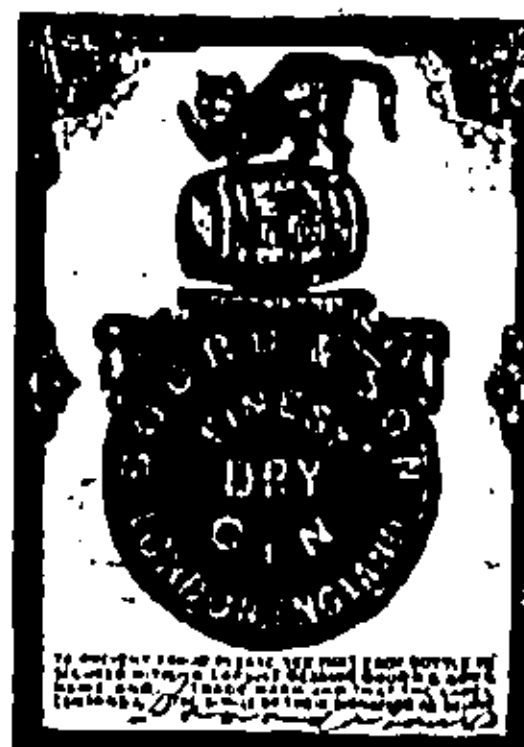
The pension was not realised and the woman again sought help, this time for her child. — Philippines Herald.

HUMOROUS RECORD SUCCESSSES

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|------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 9928 | I'm 94 To-day | Will Fyfe. |
| | Belong to Glasgow | " |
| 9468 | Sailing Up the Clyde | " |
| | Come and See the Baby | " |
| 9108 | The Engineer | " |
| | Dr. McGregor | " |
| 9205 | No Power on Earth | Billy Bennett. |
| | Charge of the Tight Brigade | " |
| 9469 | Duckshee | " |
| | The Idol's Tongue | " |
| 9237 | She's Mine All Mine | " |
| | Napoleon | " |

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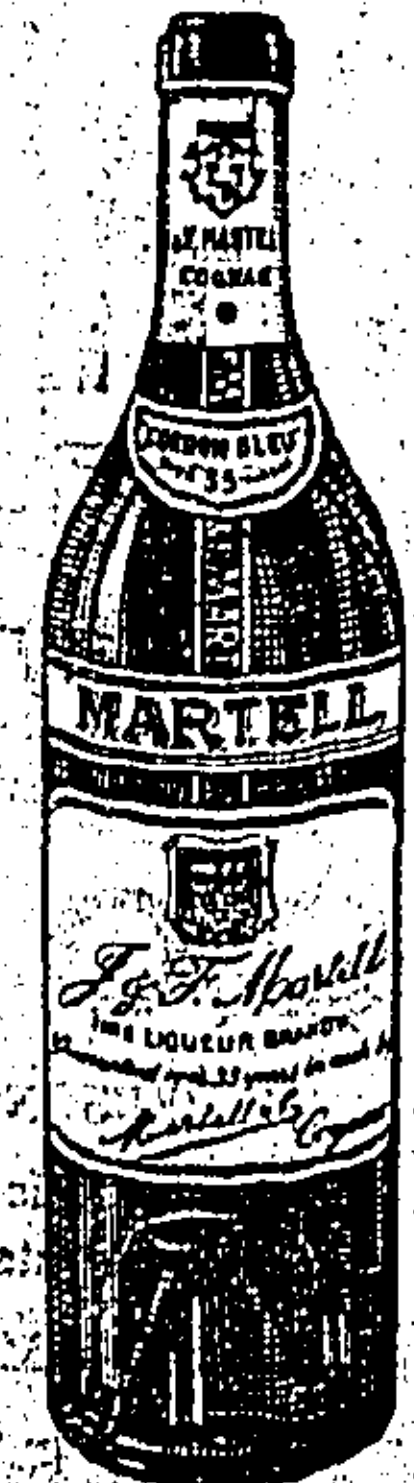
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OF GORGEOUS

SCENERY AND

EQUIPMENT

Sport Columns

TEST TEAM.

INCLUSION OF MAURICE
LEYLAND.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

London, Yesterday.
The England XI for the third Test match at Leeds on July 11 has been selected as follows:—
A. P. F. Chapman (Kent and captain),
K. S. Duleepsinhji (Sussex),
Hobbs (Surrey),
Sutcliffe (Yorkshire),
Hammond (Gloucester),
Leyland (Yorkshire),
Tate (Sussex),
Larwood (Nottingham),
Tyldesley, R. (Lancashire),
Duckworth (Lancashire),
Geary (Leicester),
Twelfth man: Hendren (Middlesex).

—Reuter.
The changes in the team which did service at Lord's are Sutcliffe, Leyland, Tyldesley, Geary and Larwood for Woolley, Hendren, R. W. V. Robins, J. C. White and G. O. Allen.
The fact that Sutcliffe and Larwood are again fit inspires confidence in the England XI, and the inclusion of the other three comes as no surprise. Leyland is a splendid batsman, a keen outfielder, and a useful change bowler. It will be recalled that he scored a century in his first Test match, making 137 at Melbourne in the 1928-9 tour. Tyldesley, though lacking the batting ability of Robins, is a better bowler, and that is what one should consider when up against men of Woodfull's and Bradman's calibre. Geary has shown great form with the bat this season, and is a rattling good bowler who can keep the runs down and also break up a productive partnership. He is also a splendid fieldman near the wicket.

WATER POLO.

BOTH KOWLOON SIDES
ENGAGED.

Kowloon lost their First Division water polo last night through poor shooting, the Navy, their opponents, being superior in this respect. Kowloon put on a goal in the first half, and the Navy replied with a couple. In the second half the Peninsula team attacked incessantly, showing good team work, but simply could not get in a decisive shot. The absence of Wittell made a big difference to the Kowloon side.

The Kowloon second team just scraped home against the Heavy Battery by the only goal scored, their defensive work probably saving the day for them.

BASEBALL.

RESULTS IN AMERICAN
LEAGUES.

New York, Yesterday.
The following are results of Saturday's games:

National League		
Philadelphia	5	Boston 17
Philadelphia	4	Boston 7
New York	11	Brooklyn 3
Pittsburgh	3	Cincinnati 12
St. Louis	6	Cincinnati 4

American League		
Boston	2	Philadelphia 7
Chicago	8	St. Louis 1
Detroit	8	Cleveland 6
Washington	3	New York 2

Sunday's games resulted as follows:

National League		
New York	10	Philadelphia 8
New York	6	Philadelphia 2
Brooklyn	10	Boston 2
St. Louis	2	Pittsburgh 1
St. Louis	12	Pittsburgh 4
Cincinnati	5	Chicago 4
Cincinnati	8	Chicago 7

American League		
Washington	3	New York 2
Boston	3	Philadelphia 4
Chicago	2	Detroit 6
Cleveland	7	St. Louis 0

—Reuter's American Service.

The two international polo trials matches played at the Beaufort Club were quite satisfactory up to a point. The provisional English team, composed of Major G. H. Phillips, Hornby, Captain C. T. I. Roark, Captain C. H. Tremayne (captain), and Mr. H. J. E. Guinness, won both the matches the first easily, but the second only by the odd goal in thirteen.

Their opponents were not a bad tactical strong side, and the provisional team is likely to undergo changes before the final side is chosen.

LAWN TENNIS.

HOLDERS WIN THE MEN'S
DOUBLES.

SUPERB PAIR.

London, Yesterday.
Twenty minutes sufficed to give the holders, Van Ryn and Allison, an easy win in the final of the Men's Doubles. John Doeg and Lott, the American double's champions, were beaten in a hard hitting match by 6-3, 6-3, 6-2.

Allison and Van Ryn were splendid in mid-court play and drove their opponents to the base line, from which their lobs were ineffective. The winners did not lose a single service, but Doeg's lightning like service often failed. Lott played an excellent defensive game.

DAVIS CUP.

Tilden Not to Play at
Paris.

W. T. Tilden has refused an invitation to join America's Davis Cup team for the Inter-Zone final at Paris, because he has committed himself to newspaper contracts which he would, under the player-writer rule, have to cancel in order to play.—Reuter.

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WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

INTERNATIONAL POLO TRIAL.

The third of the International trial matches of the season, held with a view to the final choice of the team to go to the United States to challenge for the Westchester Cup in September, was played at Roehampton recently, when the side known as the Greens beat the Whites, who contained three of the provisionally selected team, by 12 goals to five, says The Times of May 10.

Such a decisive result is bound to give much better guidance in the choice of the team than the last trial played at the Beaufort Club grounds at the beginning of the month, when the two sides were on the whole well matched.

The players were the same this time except that H. C. Walford was included and Major E. G. Atkinson had been dropped. Captain C. T. I. Roark had been changed from the one side to the other to play at No. 3 in place of No. 2, and Walford took his place in front of Captain C. Tremayne, the captain. Captain Roark appeared to make all the difference. His transference from the one side to the other seemed to upset the just balance. He was clearly the most formidable man on the field as was only to be expected in view of his performances in the past. His fine clean hitting, his accurate placing of the ball to the right spot for a partner, and his vigorous galloping marked him out as the one man who cannot be left out of the side.

With him were playing three young, eager, fearless, if at times impetuous, riders. In front was E. Sanford, who is a possible choice for the American team to defend the Cup; for he has already been named in the list of those who may be selected there.

It is strange that he should be playing in a British trial match, though he and his fine stud of ponies afford excellent experience of the game in America and have played far more there than here.

Both show great courage and dash and seldom let up. Their American experience would be a great advantage, if they were picked to play in the International matches on Long Island, and, as Captain Roark has also played a good deal over there, there is a chance of having three men well grounded and experienced in the hard hitting, strong galloping game which the Americans pursue.

England won the International Polo Championship at Horse Bay, defeating France in the last match by six clear goals. England scored four wins, France were runners-up with three wins and a draw, and Germany finished with two wins and two draws.

NOTTS LEAD THE
TOURISTS.Essex Heavily Defeat
Glamorgan.

WHYSALL'S CENTURY.

Nottingham, Yesterday.
Notts continued their innings to-day and advanced their total from 21-0 to 387-9 at the close of play. Whysall and Walker were again the mainstay of the batting, the former scoring 120 and the latter 53. After batting all day for 366 runs the champion county held a lead of 91 on the first innings with one wicket to fall.

Scores:—
Australians: 296.
Notts: 387-9.

Colchester, Yesterday.
Essex succeeded in defeating Glamorgan by 178 runs in two days.

Batting first, the home county compiled 216, Pope contributing an undefeated innings of 87. Mercer was the most successful bowler, claiming 6 wickets for 55 runs.

Nichols proved deadly when Glamorgan commenced batting and his 6 wickets for 39 runs was largely responsible for the visitors' low total of 119. With a lead of 97, Essex collapsed before the bowling of Ryan (8-53) and were dismissed for 148. Requiring 246 runs to win, Glamorgan failed badly before the bowling of Nichols who took 4 wickets for 13 runs to give him the fine figures of 10 wickets for 52 runs in the match.

Scores:—
Essex: 216 and 148.
Glamorgan: 119 and 67.
—Reuter.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

RADIO NOTICES

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic addresses at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

INWARD MAILS

From	Per
TUESDAY, JULY 8.	
Batavia	Tjondari
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.	
Shanghai and Swatow	Sinking.
THURSDAY, JULY 10.	
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Shidzuoka Maru
(London, June 19)	
FRIDAY, JULY 11.	
Japan and Shanghai	Terukuni Maru
SATURDAY, JULY 12.	
Europe via Negapatam (Letters only, London, June 12)	Bengal Maru
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai (San Francisco, June 13)	Pres. Wilson.
MONDAY, JULY 14.	
Europe via Negapatam (Papers only, London, June 12)	Kidderpore
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver, B.C., June 26)	Empress of Russia
U.S.A., Honolulu, Canada, Japan & Shanghai (San Francisco, June 20)	President Jackson
TUESDAY, JULY 15.	
Australia and Manila	Kaga Maru.
Japan and Shanghai	Chenonceaux
FRIDAY, JULY 18.	
Japan and Shanghai	Morea.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per
TUESDAY, JULY 8.	
Shanghai	Shantung 3.30 p.m.
Saigon	Shun Chih 3.30 p.m.
Samshui & Wuchow	Tai Hing 4 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Hector (Due Marseilles Aug. 6.)
K.P.O.	G.P.O.
Registration July 8, 4.30 p.m.	Registration July 8, 5 p.m.
Letters July 8, 4.30 p.m.	Letters July 9, 8.30 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.	
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Limchow 8.30 a.m.
Amoy	Wai Shing 8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and Europe via Vancouver, B.C.	Tjansroca 10.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, JULY 10.	
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Menado Maru 8.30 a.m.
Hoihow	Kwangtung 10 a.m.
Japan	Ixion 10 a.m.
Straits & Calcutta	Kutsang
Amoy	Parcels July 10, Noon.
	Tsainan 3.30 p.m.
FRIDAY, JULY 11.	
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kanchow 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching 1 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Terukuni Maru (Due Marseilles, Aug. 8.)
K.P.O.	G.P.O.
Registration July 11, 4.30 p.m.	Registration July 11, 5 p.m.
Letters July 11, 4.30 p.m.	Letters July 12, 6 p.m.
SATURDAY, JULY 12.	
Swatow via Swatow	Chip Shing 5 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Wilson 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, JULY 13.	
Bangkok via Swatow	Kiangau 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hozan Maru 9 a.m.
*Swatow, Foochow and Wei-Hai Wei	Kuichow 9 a.m.
TUESDAY, JULY 15.	
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching 1 p.m.
Manila	Empress of Russia 3.30 p.m.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles	Chenonceaux (Due Marseilles, Aug. 16.)
K.P.O.	G.P.O.
Registration July 15, 1 p.m.	Registration July 15, 1.45 p.m.
Letters July 15, 1 p.m.	Letters July 16, 2.30 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Jackson 4.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.	
Swatow	Hang Sang 8.30 a.m.
Japan	Kaga Maru 9.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, JULY 17.	
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa and South American Ports	Montevideo Maru 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, JULY 20.	
Sandakan	Hinsang 9 a.m.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

DERBY "SWEEP" FORTUNES.

Two Mechanics Share £68,000.

£10,000 FOR A DUSTMAN.

London, June 5.
The victory of Blenheim in the Derby has brought fortunes to several working men. They had drawn the winner in big sweepstakes.

A striking feature of the results so far announced is that no women have secured any of the big prizes. There is still some uncertainty as to the winning numbers in the Calcutta Sweepstake, as they have not been published officially, but the lucky people at Coventry and Barnstaple, Devon, who had drawn Blenheim have apparently received some confirmation of their good fortune.

Seven working men at Barnstaple had one of the two numbers that came to this country. They are: Mr. Percy Hogg, a railway engine-driver; Mr. J. Lock, a Council dustman; his brother-in-law, Mr. W. Welding, a motor mechanic; Mr. E. Vanstone and Mr. F. Beer, railway shunters; Mr. F. Alford, a railway porter; and Mr. C. Brent, a railway mechanic. They sold half the ticket yesterday morning for £3,000.

The ticket was bought through a London bank, and Mr. Hogg has received confirmation of his good fortune from the bank.

As the prize is said to be worth £136,000 each of the men will receive about £10,000.

Mr. Lock was pushing his dustcart in the street when the result was declared. A crowd gathered round him and suggested that he should leave his cart in the street, but he declared, "I've been glad of my job for the past eight years, and I shall finish up in a proper manner."

Mr. Hogg is a widower, Mr. Lock is married, and the others are single men.

Job to Buy Ticket.

The other Blenheim number was held jointly by Mr. Thomas Lane, aged 34, a single man living with his mother at 2 Croft Terrace, Rudge Road, Coventry, and Mr. W. Osborne, 28, married, of Binley, near Coventry. Both are employed at the Riley Motor Works and there was much enthusiasm at the factory when the news became known. Mr. Lane is engaged to be married.

We bought our number about three months ago," said Mr. Osborne, "and it was difficult to find the 168, 104, to pay for it."

They said that they sold half their chance for £2,500, and so they should therefore each receive about £3,000. The number was one of those bought by Mrs. McKay, of Ransome Road, Coventry, through her bank and sold in the works. She has received official confirmation of the winning number.

Two of the numbers in the same sweepstake for Illad, the second horse, were also held in Britain. Mr. J. H. Dodds, a solicitor of Leeds, shared one with four friends, and they hope to receive about £6,000 each. They sold 47 per cent. of their share for £14,000.

Mr. Stuart Finlay Bell, who is in partnership with his father in a restaurant in Argyle Street, Glasgow, had the other. He sold a half share and expects to make about £20,000. He has been married only a few months.

Mr. H. C. Reeves, an insurance agent, of Heath Road, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, sold his number for Diolite, which ran third, for £21,500.

Mr. G. E. Aldridge, a brewery manager, and Mr. L. Clark, a motor company's manager, both of Farnham, Surrey, who jointly held a number for Diolite disposed of a half-share for £11,000.

The Daily Mail understands that the winning ticket of the Stock Exchange sweepstake, worth £21,000, is held by three officials at the Pall Mall, S.W., branch of Lloyds Bank, Mr. W. Kendrick, Mr. G. Smith, and Mr. E. A. Thain. One is the manager of the Stock department

and the others are in the same department.

Mr. Thain, who lives at Sutton, Surrey, said to a Daily Mail reporter: "We had several tickets between us and no one offered to buy our chance. I did not have a shilling on the horse. We were thrilled at our good fortune, but we continued at work until the bank closed."

The organisers have decided this year not to use cheques, and on the presentation of their tickets people will receive their prizes in notes.

50 Lightermen.
The Baltic Sweepstake, carrying a prize of £20,000, has been won by Mr. J. W. Baughan, of Palmer's Green, N., a clerk employed by Messrs. H. Clarkson and Co., Ltd., shipbrokers, of Fenchurch Street, E.C. He is married and has one child.

Fifty men employed by a firm of lightermen at Rotherhithe, S.E., will share £6,500 through holding a half share in the Diolite ticket in the Baltic Sweepstake.

"A year ago we formed a syndicate," said one of them. "We have been paying 6d. a week and bought 246 tickets in various sweepstakes. The winning ticket was the 13th of three bundles of 13's, and we sold half of it for £1,600."

The Duke of Marlborough, whose ancestral home is Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire, drew Blenheim in the Carlton Club Sweepstake, and on the strength of this coincidence many members of the club backed the horse.—Ex.

CALCUTTA SWEEP.

SPIRITED REPLY TO CRITICISM.

PLEASE YOURSELF!

Mr. Edgar Wallace and one or two other noted publicists in Britain have felt called upon within the past few days to air their views on the conduct of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweepstake, says the Allahabad Pioneer. These individuals have expressed their dissatisfaction with the way the Sweep is run at present, and more particularly with the "imbicility of the secrecy which has surrounded the draw."

It is highly improbable that these criticisms will cause more than a certain amount of amusement, in Calcutta, and it is safe to predict that the amount of sack-cloth and ashes commonly in use among members of the R.C.T.C. will not be increased as the result of this indictment.

Mr. Edgar Wallace and those who think with him are as fully aware as the public is that the Calcutta Sweep, being a purely private affair, originally intended for the benefit of members of the R.C.T.C. and their friends only, is entitled to conduct its affairs outside the glare of publicity and its attendant risk of police prosecution.

If they are not satisfied with the present arrangements, or if they fancy that the refusal to sell actual tickets or to publish their numbers is detrimental to their chances of success, then they are at liberty to do the logical thing and abstain from participating in the Sweep. It was never the policy of the Sweep to go out of its way to attract the public to invest in it, and if the Sweep has reached its present proportions, it is because of the implicit trust in the integrity of the officials of the R.C.T.C. that the public has learnt to repose.

If wrong numbers are published, and unfortunate people are thereby misled into believing they have come into a fortune, the responsibility does not lie with the organisers of the Sweep.

We will find at Nottingham that dismissing the Australians, and especially Bradman, Woodfull, Ponsford, and Richardson, will be an infinitely bigger task than scoring a sufficient number of runs to put us on an equality with them.—Trevor Wignall.

WOMEN JOCKEYS BAN.

"THEY OBJECT TO MY SEX," SAYS APPLICANT.

Mrs. Arthur Heald, of Horeham Court, Hellingly, Sussex, has been refused the permit to ride under Jockey Club and National Hunt rules for which she applied recently.

Messrs. Weatherby and Sons, secretaries to the Jockey Club and National Hunt committee, have replied: "The stewards do not allow ladies to ride in races under their rules."

Mrs. Heald said afterwards: "It is the reply I expected. They do not question my ability, but object to my sex."

Winning flat races is a matter of skill, experience, and a cool head, not of brute force, and the sport is more suitable for women than swimming, the Channel or playing hockey, cricket, football, or boxing.

A great many racing people say that races for women would draw big crowds and bring in new blood and new money. I can imagine the punter rushing to have his bit on the best-looking jockey. No doubt he would lose his money even quicker than that by choosing the best-looking horse.

Mrs. Heald, who is a niece of the Earl of Denbigh, in her application pointed out that she has ridden in 16 point-to-point races and had been unplaced only three times.

She has ridden six winners, two in events in which men also rode. Mrs. Heald also stated that she had ridden in trials over fences and hurdles for many trainers. Her riding weight is 7 st. 10 lb.

"It takes three things to make a fighter—ability to take and give, and a fighting heart.—Jack Dempsey.

EXCHANGES

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS

On London—	Bank wire 1.3
Bank, on demand 1/3	Bank, 4 months' sight 1/3 3/4
Credits, 4 months' sight 1/4	Documentary, 4 months' sight 1/4 1/4
On demand 77 1/2	Credits, 4 months' sight 84 1/2
On New York—	On demand 30 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight 32	On Bombay—
Wire 84	On demand 84
On Calcutta—	On demand 84
On Singapore—	On demand 54
On Manila—	On demand 61
On Shanghai—	On demand 82 1/2
Dollar 11 1/4 dis.	On Yokohama—
On demand 61 1/4	Silver (per oz.) 15 1/2
Bar Silver in Hong Kong 2 1/2 dis.	Copper Cash Nominal.
Copper Cents 3 1/2 prem.	Rate of Native Interest 4 1/2 p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin 24 1/2 dis.	Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Rugby, Yesterday.	Paris 123.73
New York 4.86 17/32	Brussels 34.82
Geneva 25.06	Amsterdam 12.99 1/2
Milan 92.87	Berlin 20.405
Stockholm 18.10	Copenhagen 18.16
Oslo 18.16	Vienna 34.43
Prague 164	Helsingfors 193 1/4
Madrid 41.15	

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Opening Daily Official Quotations 8th July, 1930.

STOCK	Buy-ers	Sell-ers	Sales	Norm	Fls. year	Last dividend and when paid
Banks.						
Hong Kong Bank ... \$	...	1501	1515	...	Dec.	(Final 21 a/c 1929) Feb. 24, 30
Chartered Bank ... \$	17 1/2	...	...	...	Dec.	(Final 7 1/2 bonus 1929) Apr. 9, 30
Mercantile Bk., Ltd. ... \$	...	...	26 1/2	...	Dec.	(Final 10 1/2 a/c 1929) Apr. — 30
Bank of Asia ... \$	...	...	12 1/2	...	Dec.	(Final 20 1/2 a/c 1929 less 1/2 tax) Feb. 28, 30
Insurance.						
Canton Ins. ... \$	...	...	...	950	Dec.	(Final 27 for 1929) May 16, 30
Union Ins. ... \$	...	450	445	...	Dec.	(Final 16 1/2 for 1929) May 30, 30
China Underwriters ... \$	2 1/2	3.05	...	...	Dec.	None
China Fire Ins. ... \$	400	...	...	...	Dec.	(Final 30 bonus 30) May 30, 30
H. K. Fire Ins. ... \$	...	...	950	...	Dec.	(Interim 8 1/2 a/c 1929) Mar. 26, 30
Shipping.						
Douglas ... \$	...	...	...	24	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
H. K. Steamboats ... \$	34 1/2	...	...	...	Dec.	8 1/2 for 1929 Mar. 4, 30
Indo-China (Prel.) ... \$	...	...	48	...	Dec.	(1929 ex. 2 1/2 on preferred) June 19, 30
Shell Transports ... \$	...	...	40	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Union Waterboats ... \$	...	...	77 1/2	...	Dec.	(Final 20 bonus 20) Pending
Mining.						
Benguet ... \$	...	...	8 1/2	...	Dec.	Interim 15 cents a/c 1929 Apr. — 30
Kailan Mining Ad. 4/ ... \$	...	...	32 1/2	...	June	(Interim 1 1/2 free 1/2 tax) June — 30
Shai Exploration ... \$	1.30	...	...	...	Oct.	T. 0.50 for year 31-30-29 May 8, 30
Loans ... \$	...	...	...	...	Dec.	None
Rauha ... \$	23.40	...	...	...	Mar.	Last dividend for 1929
Tromoh Mines ... \$	...	...	21 1/2	...	Dec.	Final 10 1/2 a/c year 31-30 June 19, 30
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.						
H. K. & K. Wharves ... \$	...	17 1/2	...	...	Dec.	8 1/2 for 1929 Mar. 18, 30
H. K. & W. Docks ... \$	...	...	39	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
China Providents ... \$	5 1/2	6.40	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
Hongkong ... \$	203	...	...	...	Dec.	Final T. 12 a/c 1929 Mar. 31, 30
N. Engineering ... \$	...	...	7 1/2	...	Dec.	T. 0.50 for 1929 Feb. 25, 30
Shanghai Docks ... \$	...	...	124	...	Apr.	T. 50 for year 29-30 July 27, 30
Cotton Mills.						
Ewo Cottons ... \$	12	...	...	...	Dec.	Final T. 5 a/c 1929 Mar. 17, 30
Shanghai Cotton ... \$	...	...	78	...	Apr. and Oct.	(T. 3-25 a/c for half year) May 28, 30
Zoong Sing ... \$	...	...	0	...	June	T. 0-40 for year 29-30 Oct. 11, 29
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.						
H.K. & S. Hotels ... \$	11 1/2	...	...	...	Dec.	50 cents for 1929 Apr. 7, 30
H. K. Lands ... \$	81	62	81 1/2	...	Dec.	Final 2 a/c 1929 Feb. 19, 30
Shanghai Lands ... \$	285	...	...	...	Dec.	Final T. 6 a/c 1929 Mar. 12, 30
Humphreys ... \$	...	...	16.60	...	Dec.	80 cents for 1929 May 7, 30
H. K. Realities ... \$	...	9.00	...	...	Dec.	Final 30 cents a/c 1929 Mar. 24, 30
Chinese Estates ... \$	...	...	08	...	Feb.	8 1/2 for year 29-30 June 5, 29
Public Utilities.						
H. K. Tramways ... \$	...	20.30	...	...	Dec.	Final 50 cents a/c 1929 Mar. 16, 30
Peak Tram (old) ... \$	12 1/2	...	...	...	Apr.	30 cts. on old for year (29-30) new 30-30 June 10, 30
Star Ferry ... \$	...	84	...	...	Dec.	8 1/2 for 1929 Feb. 14, 30
China Light (old) ... \$	40.90	27 1/2	...	...	Sept.	Int. 25 cts. a/c yr. 30-30 May 19, 30
H. K. Electric ... \$	77	78	77 1/2	...	Dec.	8 1/2 for 1929 Mar. 12, 30
Macao ... \$	...	...	...	...	Dec.	...
Sandakan Lights ... \$	11	...	...	...	June	None
H. K. Telephone ... \$	...	22 1/2	...	...	Dec.	Final 1 1/2 cents (1929-30) Mar. 15, 30
China Bus ... \$	...	...	...	...	Dec.	T. 0.50 for 1929 Feb. 25, 30
S'por Tractions (Ord.) ... \$	...	10 1/2	...	...	Sept.	(1 1/2 on preference shares) Feb. 6, 30
Industrials.						
China Sugars ... \$	...	...	...	...	...	In Liquidation
Malayan Sugars ... \$	...	...	27	...	Dec.	Pa. 3 for 1929 Apr. 11, 29
Cald. Macg. Ord. ... \$	...	...	11 1/2	...	Dec.	(T. 0-50] 7 months 1929) Apr. 30, 30
Canton Ice ... \$	...	...	2 1/2	...	July	None
Cement (comb.) ... \$	10	18.15	...	...	Dec.	30 cts. on old (1929-30) Mar. 19, 30
H. K. Ropes ... \$	10 1/2	10 1/2	...	...	Dec.	Last dividend for 1929
United Asbestos ... \$	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stores, &c.						
Dairy Farms ... \$	24.65	24.90	...	...	Dec.	8 1/2 for 1929 Mar. 14, 30
Watsons ... \$	...	12 1/2	...	...	Oct.	70 cents for year 31-30-29 Mar. 31, 30
Der A Wings ... \$	1	...	...	...	...	...
Lanc Crawfords ... \$	...	...	3.85	...	Feb.	Last dividend for year 29-30
Mackintosh ... \$	18	...	...	...	Feb.	8 1/2 for year 29-30 May 15, 30
Sincere ... \$	...	...	11.30	...	...	...
Wm. Powells ... \$	...	...	3.85	...	Feb.	25 cents for year 29-30 June 10, 29
Miscellaneous.						
H.K. Amusement ... \$	30 1/2	...	...	...	Mar.	(82.50 on Preferred] for year (81.50 on Deferred) 31-3-27 July 25, 29
H. K. Constructions ... \$	...	...	1.00	...	Dec.	None
B. Ind. G. Bonds ... \$	...	...	63 1/2	...	...	...
H. K. Govt. Loans ... \$	9 1/2	...	...	...	...	Interest half yearly
Ch. Entertainment ... \$	10	...	...	...	...	...
Lisbon 108.25 Athens 875 Bucharest 813 Rio 5 7/16 Buenos Aires 40% Bombay 1 5/8 % Shanghai 1 5/8 % Hong Kong 1/8 Yokohama 2/0 13/32 Silver Spot 15 1/2 Silver Forward 15 1/2 —British Wireless Service.						

CHINESE SURNAME.

Puzzle for Framers of the New Civil Code.

"SEX EQUALITY" PROBLEM.

In the preparation of the unfinished sections of the civil code, the Legislative Yuan at Nanking is understood to be encountering a number of difficult points, the final settlement of which calls for some socio-biological consideration. These sections have largely to do with marriage and family relationships.

One of the first questions that have been raised is the *raison d'être* of patrilineage and the family name. According to some, with the gradual but sure disappearance of the religious function of the family, the two have outlived their usefulness. Formerly it was believed—and we may say that it is still believed in many quarters of the country—that it is a great pity that an individual should die without having some surviving him, to perpetuate his name and to offer him libations. But this belief is being fast relegated to the realm of outworn traditions. Others argue for the outright abolition of the surname on the ground that the institution is an obvious violation of the principle of sex equality, as it has been patrilineal throughout Chinese history.

But from our point of view, there is much to be said for the idea of lineage; and even for patrilineage, reasons in its favour may be advanced. There is no gainsaying that the religious usefulness of keeping up one's lineage is fast losing its appeal. But the desire for perpetuating one's memory is a psychological reality of no mean significance and has to be reckoned with, particularly as there are philosophical thinkers, since Spinoza, who maintain that a man's real immortality is to be found in memories of this kind. With the disavowal of spiritual immortality after death, some such form of psychological immortality is bound to find increasing favour. Then there is the biologist's argument for holding to the idea of lineage. In the now well-established doctrine of the continuity of germplasm the biologist finds man's new and only real immortality; and with the spread of scientific biological knowledge, it is to be expected that there will be a greater incentive for man to leave a progeny and a stronger desire to have the latter identified unmistakably as his. One ready means of identification would be of course the family name.

The only justification for the lineage to be patrilineal and not matrilineal is that the course of social evolution has so shaped it and that it has become such an integral part of our as well as the Western social system that any radical tampering with it may mean a complete upset of the social equilibrium. While patrilineage may have contributed incidentally to the intensification of sex inequality, it is, contrary to the accusation often brought against it, far from being at the root of women's inferior social position. The very fact that in America to-day patrilineage is still in general use while the social status of women has made big strides is convincing evidence that the two are not necessarily incompatible. But in any case, a practical reformer would see that it is utterly foolish to barter away the security of a whole social order based upon patrilineage for the pittance of a nominal realization of a social theory which has but little empirical and scientific backing. Do scientific thinkers on this subject like Havelock Ellis not tell us that the concept of equality is not applicable to sex and that what we actually have is only functional equivalence? Do they not tell us also that biologically woman is after all the stronger sex, and that more men than women die at practically all ages and far more women live to extreme old age than men? To whom shall men appeal for such inequalities, if they are bent on regarding them as inequalities?

But thus speaking we do not mean to preserve the present system in its entirety. We need some important modifications and it is hoped that such modifications are as found necessary will be incorporated into law. We think that it is only logical that in the future a daughter will be legally permitted, as in Japan, to perpetuate her father's name, particularly if she is the only offspring or all offspring are of her sex. In the last few years Chinese women have agitated for the right to property inheritance, and they have quite succeeded. But a right must be reciprocated by some form of obligation; and no obligation is more natural than to assume and preserve in good faith the surname of one from whom the property is acquired. During the best of patriarchy for the right to property inheritance, the present writer had heard it frequently commented by the older generation that for a daughter to inherit property without inheriting at the same time the family name is really unfair to her brother or brothers, for in the past it has been a great unwritten law that if there is to be inheritance, it is to be inheritance of both property and name, both right and obligation, for the assumption of the name carries with it the duty of observing the anniversaries, tending to the family records, looking after the family temple, etc. Now will be modern Chinese women who insist upon equal right to inheritance of property do these things or would she at least tend to the family records which is quite secular in import and other duties in family life which modern conditions may suggest and institute?

Another modification of the patrilineal system naturally suggests itself when a daughter is permitted to inherit the family name. At present, a man who is not favoured with a son may find a male heir in the collateral lines of his relatives on the paternal side. Often he is compelled to do so, particularly if he has during his life time accumulated a considerable personal fortune. Although this method of creating heirs has long received legal sanction, it has really a limited significance from the socio-biological standpoint. While a good heir thus created may discharge tolerably satisfactorily the formal duties of a son and descendant, he is biologically more or less completely cut away from his adopted parents. Strictly speaking, he is no part of their combined streams of germplasm, although he may be a part of a near-by tributary on the paternal side. Even socially, the arrangement is often very unsatisfactory. The heir may be a grown-up, and his adoption may have been decided upon among half a dozen aspirants at the very last moment, that is, very shortly before the old man's death, who had for a number of years struggled in vain for a male offspring of his own. Thus between the two generations there can have but little psychological bond which on the part of the younger may lead to a more or less lasting memory of the past, which as we have already said is a *sine qua non* of the idea and institution of patrilineage. An heir so adopted is really less worthy than one adopted from childhood from among orphans and waifs of unknown parentage. We do not propose to discuss the bitter disputes and even family feuds arising from a plurality of heir presumptives who claim to have equal claims to the heirship and do not hesitate to back up their claims with force; these are only too apparent.

But the evils of creating heirs out of agnate relatives is easily done away with when once the right as well as the duty of inheritance by a daughter is legally recognized. If there should be objection to this as it may entail the necessity of matrilineal residence for the daughter's husband, or if the legator may prefer a male descendant to a female, arrangement may yet be made for the daughter's son to be the lawful legatee, that is, for the grandson to be the inheritor of his maternal grandfather. This is in fact not an uncommon practice already in many highly respectable families in this part of the country, as is obvious from a perusal of their genealogies. The arrangement is logical, natural, and presents no break whatsoever in the biological continuum which is or at least should be made the physical basis of any attempt at defining lineage. What we need now is only to give the arrangement a legal sanction. While for childless couples provisions must yet be made for the adoption of heirs among more remote relatives, the present arrangement has the further merit of discouraging childlessness among the well-to-do and of inducing them to see that a female offspring is just as valuable as a male one, and there is really no need for discrimination. As to the old custom of appointing an heir for one who died before marriage or even before reaching majority, we propose that it should be legally discontinued, as it is perfectly meaningless.

The authorities of the legislative Yuan have evidenced a great desire in their work of codification to give due weight to scientific facts and principles. Such a desire is certainly to be respected and complied with; it is rare among legislators. The present writer knows nothing about law-making, but he has tried in this short article to show at least two things which are well worth considering. The

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WHAT INDIA OUGHT TO DO.

Straight Talks by a Vernacular.

TWO MAIN ISSUES.

A small weekly news-sheet, printed in the vernacular, has very clearly placed before its readers the main factors of the present political situation in India.

This paper, the "Aftab," says the Pioneer, calls upon the country to consider two questions. Firstly, the result of a grant of complete independence, and secondly, of a grant of Dominion Status.

The former, it states, will give India freedom in both internal and external affairs. The latter gives equal freedom regarding internal matters, which however will be decided under the auspices of the British Government keeping in view the good of all countries enjoying the status of a Dominion.

It continues: "If the present Government, which is the arbitrator in your communal dissensions and guards your country against foreign attack, leaves it to its own fate, would your domestic quarrels diminish or increase? When in the presence of a strong patron you are ever ready to cut each other's throats, can the inference be drawn that you are fit for independence?"

Finally comes the pertinent question to those Moslems who are blindly following Congress. "What safeguards do the Hindus provide for you now that the Nehru Report has been cancelled?"

The way to progress, it adds, lies through participation in the Round Table Conference.

TEACHING JOBS.

THREATENED SLASH IN P. I. UNIVERSITY.

Should the appropriation of the University of the Philippines be reduced P20,000 as proposed by the secretary of finance, a number of teaching positions will have to be abolished and certain courses suppressed, President Rafael Palma declared.

As a preliminary step, President Palma has appointed a committee of three composed of Dr. Leonardo Fernandez, Dr. Vidal Tan and Professor Alejo Labrador to make a thorough survey of the courses which are not very important and the teaching loads of professors.

In the opinion of Regent Horace Pond, the abolition of teaching positions in the university should first be affected in the colleges or schools where there is already an oversupply of graduates like the colleges of education and liberal arts. He believes that the colleges of medicine and agriculture should be the last ones to be affected by the proposed reduction.

In a letter, President Palma has requested the secretary of finance to exclude the university from any reduction in view of the entirely distinct character and function of the university as an academic institution.

President Palma says in his letter: "If we have to maintain the highest possible standards, the present appropriation is absolutely necessary and to reduce it at this time would make the interests of high education as represented by the university, suffer a decided set-back."—Manila Bulletin.

first is that we have no justifiable reasons for discarding the family name. Positively the family name has materially contributed to social solidarity and order; and negatively it is by no means in conflict with some of the cherished notions of our day. But as in the past many evils have arisen as a result of too inflexible a usage of family names which is in turn a necessary consequence of a highly developed patriarchal system, it is proposed that in the matter of inheritance, the matrilineal form under certain conditions shall receive equal consideration from law as the patrilineal form. In the second place, it is pointed out the idea of lineage, of which the surname is a convenient social expression, has a strong biological basis, and the problem for law is not to do away with it, for that is impossible as long as there is sexual reproduction. It is man, but to clear away much of its social, moral, and even religious complication and to make it more purely biological, hence the suggestion for making daughters or even daughters' sons inheritors of family names as well as property.

Quantum Pan in The China Critic.

UNDER FIRE.

TOWN PRESIDENT FACE CHARGES.

A GAMBLING RAID.

Dagupan, Pangasinan, June 23.

Considerable excitement in social and political circles of this province has been aroused by the investigation at the justice of the peace court of Santa Barbara of Santiago Bautista, the municipal president, who was caught in a gambling raid conducted by agents of the Constabulary about a month ago.

The courtroom where the investigation was held was packed to overflowing by eager spectators. President Bautista has engaged Senator Alejandro de Guzman, member of the board of regents of the University of the Philippines, Representative Eusebio Sison, and other prominent lawyers of the Nacionalista Party, to handle his defence.

The provincial fiscal as well as Lieutenants Juban and Pitolan of the Constabulary, however, are confident that they can secure a conviction.

Coincident with the investigation of the President of Santa Barbara, another probe is being held in Lingayen to-day in connection with the administrative charges filed against Pascual Lozano for alleged collection of contributions and conduct unbecoming a public official. Mr. Lozano is a member of the provincial board. He was suspended for thirty days by Governor Bernabe Aquino, pending the final disposition of his case by the provincial board of Pangasinan. — Manila Bulletin.

TO STUDY LEPERS.

CAIRO MEDICAL MAN TO VISIT CULION.

Charged by the Egyptian Government to conduct studies and researches on leprosy work to help establish a leper colony near Cairo, Dr. M. S. Kamel, medical officer connected with the Public Health Department in Cairo, Egypt, arrived in Manila recently on the a.s. President Cleveland, of the Dollar Steamship Lines.

Dr. Kamel will stay in Manila for a few days after which he will go to Cebu to study the leper camp there and to Culion to study the colony on that island. He will stay in the islands for four months, after which he will go to Calcutta, India, to obtain a certificate from the school of tropical diseases there.

According to the Egyptian doctor, the Egyptian Government is establishing a leper colony in Abzabel, which is about 30 miles from Cairo. The Government has instructed him to study bacteriology, treatment and other particulars of leprosy work.

Leprosy affects a number of the population of Egypt and the Government has decided to check the spread of the disease, he said. There are comparatively few lepers in the kingdom, he added. — Manila Bulletin.



Watch The Fruit Your Children Eat.

Most children love fruit and many are prone to eat it regardless of its condition. Fruit that is unripe, over-ripe, damaged, or upon which flies have rested, is highly dangerous, causing acute stomach trouble, diarrhoea, cholera, worms.

When you have reason to suspect your child has eaten fruit of a doubtful character the best course is to administer

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at once, for these tablets quickly but gently cleanse the stomach and bowels, correct indigestion, allay colic, check diarrhoea, if present, expel worms. They also ease teething pains almost as if by magic, relieve cramp and colds, thus bringing sound, health-restoring sleep to the little one in a perfectly normal way. Of chemists everywhere, 70 cents per vial.

CIVIL SERVANTS' SALARIES.

P.I. Bill Framed to Cut Pay.

HINT TO HEADS.

A general reduction in the salaries of Government officials, commencing from the members of the Philippine legislature down to the humblest functionaries of the Government, is provided for in a bill which has just been drafted by Representative Francisco Varona of Manila, prominent labour leader, to be submitted to the legislature when that body convenes on July 16. The object of the proposed law, according to a statement issued by its author, is to effect a general economy in the Government expenditures so that the money thus saved may be employed in more profitable activities such as the establishment of more schools and roads in places where they are most needed.

Representative Varona said he would exert all his influence to have his bill approved, and will make of his plan one of the outstanding issues of the party to which he belongs, the Nacionalista party. The time has come, he added, for the more prominent Government officials to take the lead in the reduction of their salaries. Should they consent to have their salaries reduced then they will have proved their spirit of sacrifice at a time when the finances of the Government are passing through a crisis. The proposed reduction in the salaries of representatives will be from six hundred pesos a month to only five hundred pesos, an amount which will also apply to the members of the Philippine Senate.

Representative Varona pointed out the fact that the local solons were among the highest paid Government officials of their kind in the world; that the rate of their pay was even higher than that of the members of the House of Commons in Great Britain. This should not be, he says, in view of the limited economic resources of the Philippine Islands. — Manila Bulletin.

3,060 YEARS' JAIL.

SOME CHINESE LAWS?

Yang Su-ling, formerly connected with the Bureau of Public Safety of the Chinese Municipality, was convicted on June 25 on a fraud charge and sentenced to serve 12 years in prison, sentence being passed by Judge Sun of the Special District Court. Yang, however, in spite of the prospect of an even dozen years behind bars, is probably thanking his lucky stars that he got off as he did.

There were 765 counts of fraud against him, each punishable with a sentence of four years. Four years multiplied by 765 is 3,060 years. Arithmetic. Yang would probably have been greatly discouraged to have entered gaol with a sentence of 3,060 years facing him.

An accomplice of the unhappy Mr. Yang was sentenced to serve six months' in prison. The charge grew out of a fraudulent scheme hatched by the two, whereby they induced unsuspecting persons to "invest" their money with them, promising 5 per cent. interest each and every month. For a time the interest was paid—but only for a time. However, other persons with money to invest heard of the wonderful interest paid by Messrs. Yang and Ho Jih-tsin, his partner, and before long the pair had more than \$637,000 in their hands.

When the pair ceased paying interest the investors became suspicious. Mr. Yang, to allay suspicions staged a so-called "kidnapping act." But the depositors wouldn't be fooled. Yang was located in Tientsin and his return demanded. Yang returned and was arrested.

He was released on bail but arrested again after trying to jump his bail. The company formed by the enterprising Yang and his accomplice has certain holdings and now that criminal proceedings have been concluded, civil action is to be taken on behalf of the indignant investors. — Shanghai Times.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION

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SOOT TRADITION
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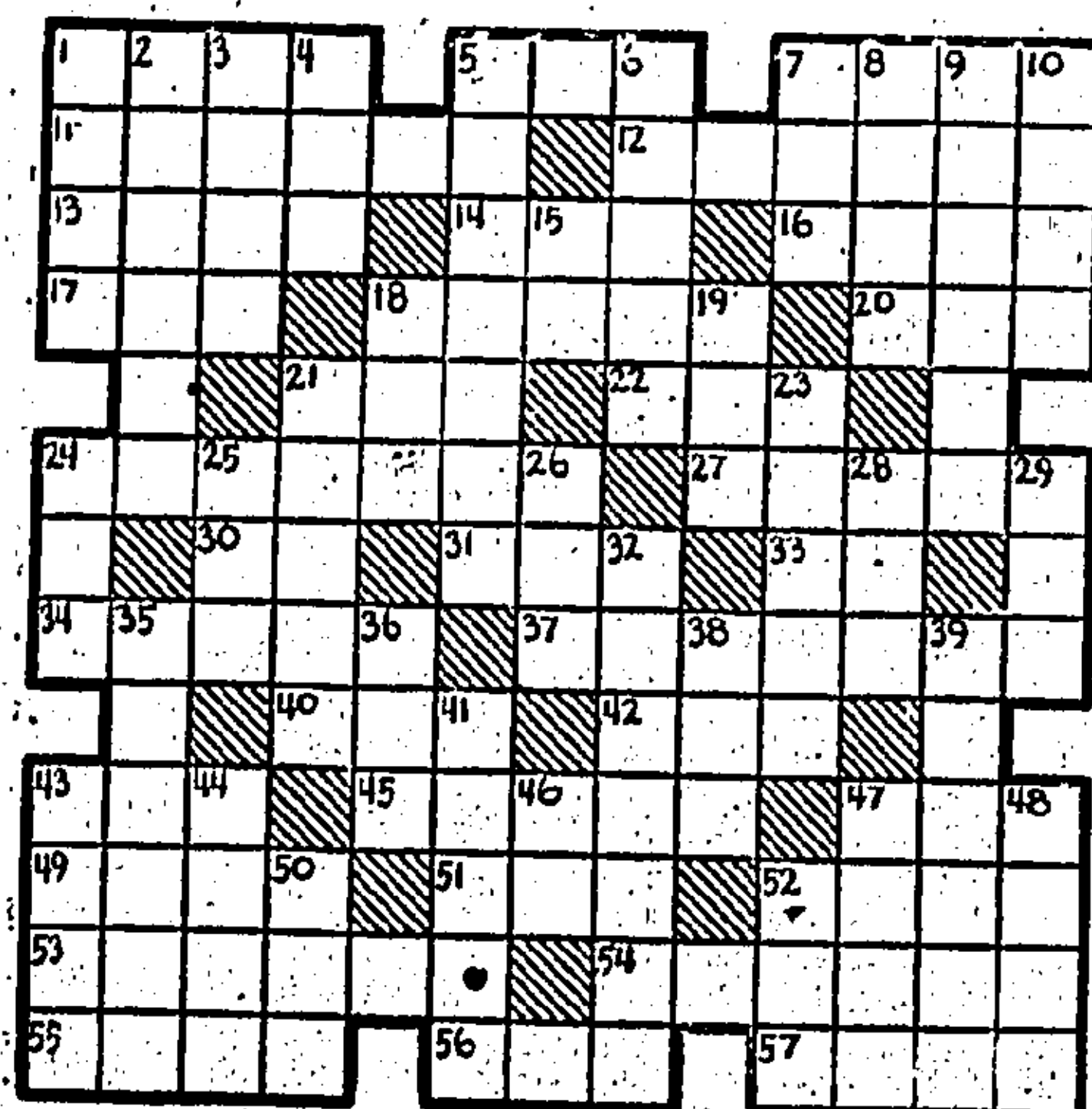
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DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

1-Being at the end
5-To be tangled
7-Opposed to aloft
11-Seat of Cornell University
12-A kind of goat
13-A vessel
14-And not
15-Ireland (poet)
17-A number
18-To worship
20-Skill
21-Flow of the waves
22-Yonder
24-Spanish grass used for weaving
27-Heavily fine
30-Have being
31-Old times (poet)
33-Mother
34-A twirling part of a machine
37-Abandon
40-To partake of late meal
42-Solitary; said of a head
43-A chopping tool
45-Tallor's smothering iron

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

47-Part of the head
49-A vegetable
51-Make a practice of
52-A seaweed
53-Ferocious monkey
54-A Jewish teacher
55-An enticement
56-Speak
57-To or toward the rear

VERTICAL

1-To cause to career, as a ship
2-Capital of Greece
3-Part of lower leg
4-A snipe
6-A command
8-To remain in the same place
9-To grow old
10-An Australian parrot
11-The East
12-To desire
13-Combining form
14-Combining form

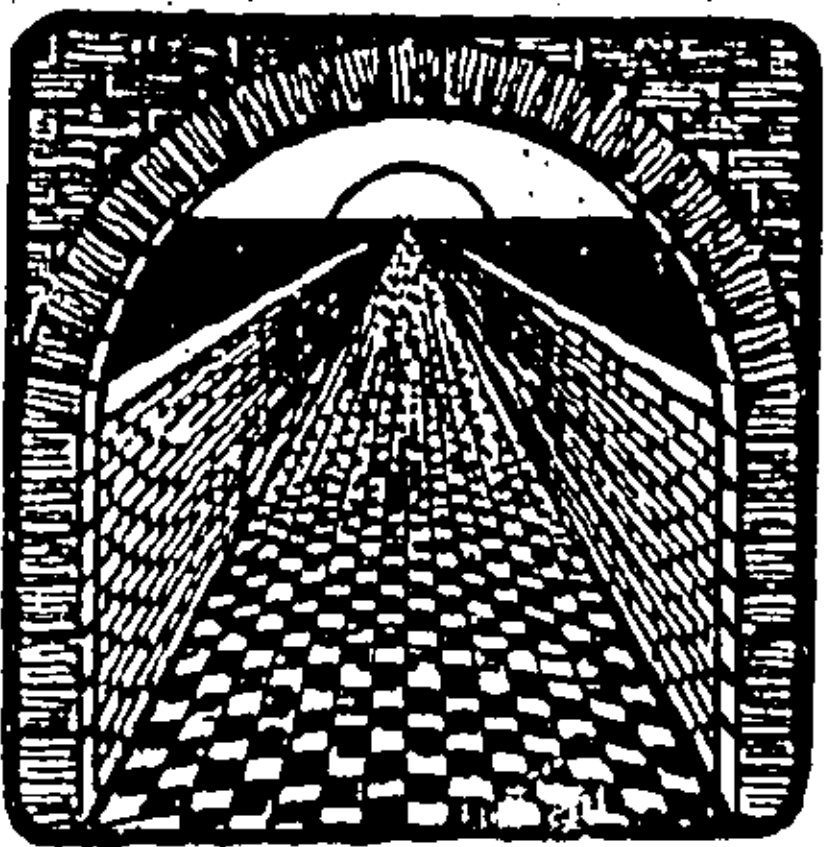
VERTICAL (Cont.)

15-Vast time-period
17-An island in the Aegean sea
22-Nominate
24-Ever, contracted
25-Appropriate
26-Ancient
28-A product from resinous wood
29-Word of assent
32-A service of sweet meats
35-A trying course of experience
36-A floor covering
38-So (root)
39-Involving death or calamity
41-A unit of weight
42-Father
44-The ox of India
46-A bone (Latin)
47-Place of Napoleon's exile
48-Strong and disagreeable to the taste
50-200's name (short)
52-Vary years

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

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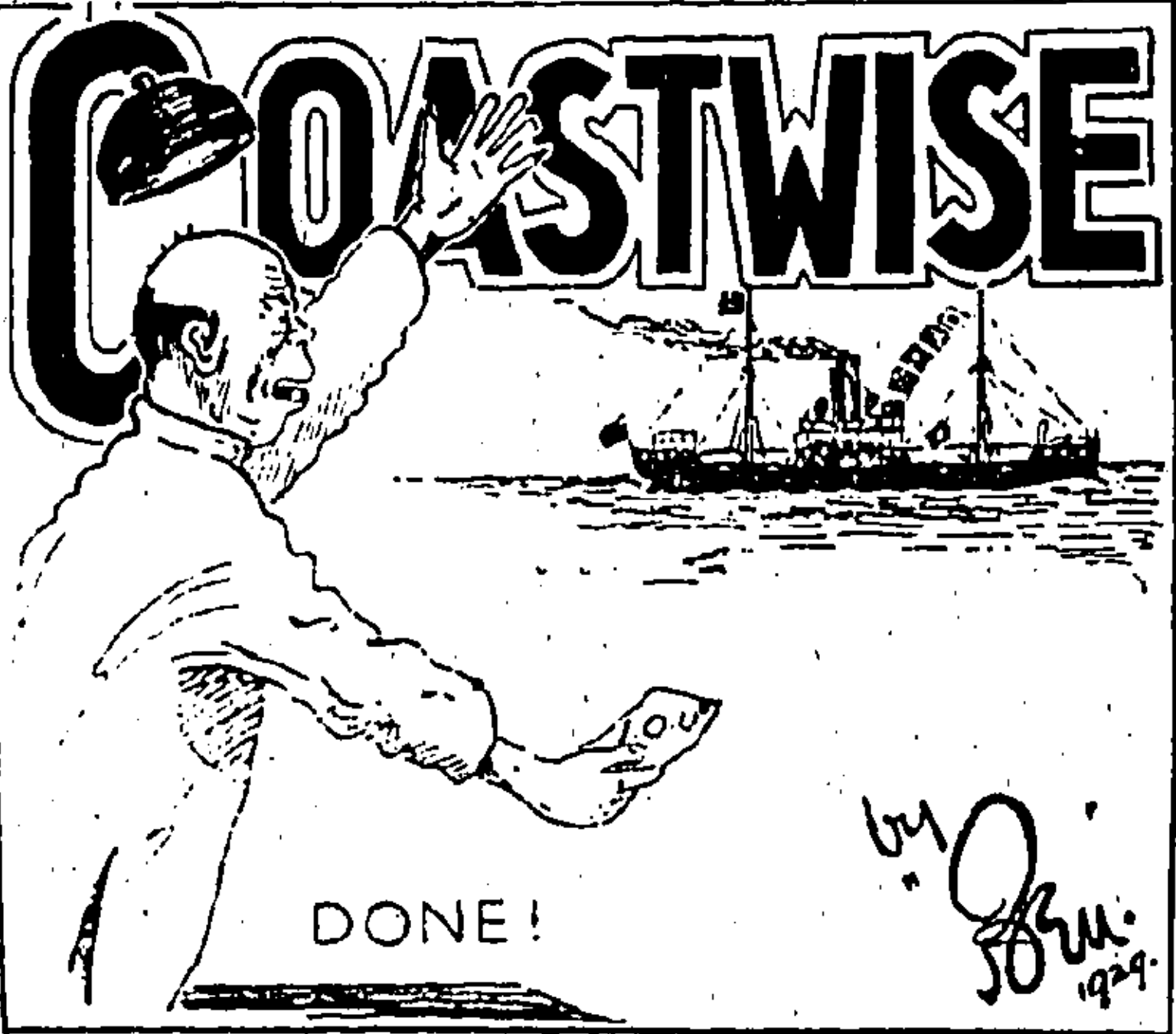


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RADIO TOPICS

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The following programme will be broadcast to-day from the Hong Kong Broadcasting Station Z.B.W. on 368 metres:-

6-8 p.m.—Evening European Programme of Columbia Records selected and supplied by Messrs. Anderson & Co.

"La Boheme"—Selection, New Queen's Hall Light Orchestra (5307).
"Oh, Doris, Where Do You Live?" "There's One Little Girl Who Loves Me" Layton and Johnstone (Duetists) (4865).

"Sanctuary of the Heart" Albert W. Kestelbey's Concert Orchestra (5405).

"Madame Butterfly" "La Gioconda" La Scala Chorus of Milan (4801).

"That Tiny Teashop" Tango, Elito Dance Orchestra. "Crepuscule" Tango, Dinicu and his Orchestra (5592).

"In a Monastery Garden" Hubert Eisdell and Chorus. "In a Persian Garden—Ahl Moon of My Delight" Hubert Eisdell (Tenor) (5381).

"Valse—Bluettes" "The Zephyr" Efreim Zimballist (Violin Solo) (5314).

"Casse Noisette" Suite, B.B.C. Wireless Symphony Orchestra (9260-9262).

"Fantasia in G Minor" Edouard Commette (Organ Solo) (5552).

"The Village Blacksmith" (Descriptive Ballet) Columbia Dramatic Players (5680).

"The Bohemian Girl" "Maritana" Squire Celeste Octet (9107).

"Gnomes and Gnomes" "Waldesrauschen" Loth Pottschmidt (Piano Solo) (2563-D).

"Mississippi Bubble" "Nigger Town" Ernest Jones (Vibrante Band Solo) (5583).

"Singin' in the Rain" Eddie Walters (Comedian). "Your Love is All that I Crave" Norah Blaney (Soprano) (5737).

"A Day's Broadcasting" Clapham and Dwyer (Sketch) (4745).

8-10.30 p.m.—Chinese Programme relayed from Ko Shing Theatre.

B.B.C. PUBLICATIONS.

MADE £150,000 PROFIT IN 1929.

In the new B.B.C. Year Book there is a reference to "Broadcasting and the Press". The general attitude of the Press to broadcasting cannot be described as ever having been cordial, although it has fluctuated between definite hostility and mere watchfulness.

But it was with an open mind and void of malice that I went to Savoy Hill to learn what I could of B.B.C. publications from Mr. B. E. Nicolls, General Editor. It may, perhaps, be remembered that two or three years ago the Press Club, London, became one September evening, for an hour or so, the broadcasting station known as 2LO. I have a vivid recollection of the work, the care, the preparation which were given to the organization of that entertainment. Mrs. Snowden, and Sir John Reith were there to see fair play and to make the best speeches ever, and the man who arranged it all was B. E. Nicolls, now general editor, but then director of the London station (2LO), a tall man, a quiet

unconcerned looking man, the sort of man who would remain unperturbed if the ether dried up. The sort of man who would tackle chaos.

He told me his story: "1. My first experience in journalism was in 1913-1914, when I was on a small daily paper in Southern Ontario. I had started life in Canada with the idea that I'd like farming, but I found myself getting so thin on my own cooking that I took to journalism, feeling sure that it couldn't be worse."

"2. I was educated at Winchester, and Christ Church, Oxford. "3. When war began I came over with a Canadian contingent, but left that and joined the North Staffords."

"4. I entered the B.B.C. in 1924 as director of the Manchester station, and afterwards became director of the London station, in which capacity I had the honour of organizing a concert at the Press Club. "I came to my present position from that position."

He did not say so in so many words, but I am sure it was a sort of call of the wild which tore him from organizing wireless programmes to take up the anxieties and sorrows inseparable from a general editorship.

"Associated with me are four editors—Mr. Eric Maschwitz, editor, the Radio Times; Mr. R. L. Odams, editor, World-Radio; Mr. R. S. Lambert, editor, the Listener; Mr. J. G. Broadbent, editor, Supplementary Publications."

At this point I am introduced to Major Gladstone Murray, head of the Information Branch.

He told me that he was born in the woods of British Columbia, and came over here as a Rhodes Scholar just before the War, serving first for space in the Highland Light Infantry, and then in the Royal Flying Corps, in which during his service he flew 3,000 hours. After the War he resumed journalism on the Daily Express as aviation correspondent; then publicity secretary to League of Nations Union; started a wireless paper called Radio, and formed a wireless publicity company called the Radio Intelligence Ltd. From that to the B.B.C. in 1924.

Listeners Want Education.

First of all we tackled this newspaper criticism, but Major Murray kept an even keel. Briefly, the attitude of the B.B.C. is that broadcasting is, primarily, news. The programmes, however, are prepared principally for entertainment; but a portion of the time is set apart for serious "talks", and educational matters. The people do not want too much amusement. The Daily Mail proved that some time ago with a referendum. Ninety-nine per cent. of its readers like the programme as a whole. Then in another simultaneous competition the Daily Express discovered that Vaudeville came first, but religious services came close, and education came high up—evidence that successful broadcasting means something more than a problem of light entertainment. Entertainment with a judicious mixture of intellectual refreshment would appear to be a good slogan I think.

Major Murray told me that the newspaper criticisms are not well sustained. The Manchester Guardian and the Morning Post are good stayers; the Daily Express

ran its criticism very well for a time. W. R. Anderson in the Observer, gives perhaps the best newspaper criticism of programmes. Sydney Moody is an old-timer who sticks it, but criticism all round is now rather sporadic.

As to B.B.C. publications, Major Murray said that they are supplementary to the broadcasting.

Facts and Figures. "The Radio Times, which is printed and published by Newnes and Pearson has grown to embarrassing proportions, its circulation being over one and a half millions. It is popular, of course, because it contains complete programmes of the week. Owing to its wide circulation we have to go to press well ahead, and so it is that we are shot at when an item has to be changed, perhaps a week in advance of the day, and yet we publish the wrong item. That is one handicap of a large circulation.

"The last Christmas Number, at 6d. sold 1,380,000 and made a net profit of £10,000. Net profit on all publications last year was of the order of £150,000."

He told me that the Listener, which at its apex has a circulation of 70,000, serves the purpose of conserving talks which demand permanent record, is serving its purpose well, as also is the World-Radio, which deals with foreign broadcasting and technical matters.

And then there are the "pamphlets" in which are talks and lectures ranging from lessons in French to an historical lecture by G. M. Trevelyan on The Parliamentary Union of England and Scotland. The distribution section of the B.B.C. issued nearly 3,000,000 copies of pamphlets, leaflets and books during 1929.

In addition to the Editorial and Business Department of the Information Branch there is the very important, Executive and General Department run by Mr. Gambler Parry, who normally acts for the head of the branch in his absence. Mr. Gambler Parry is an experienced technical author and journalist, his books on wireless having a wide sale.

In his department there is the Press section captained by that well-known and able journalist, Mr. B. B. Chapman. There is the photographic section under Mrs. Lines, Exhibitions and Lectures under Mr. J. C. Clarke, and the Press Records and Library under Miss Milnes. Mr. Gambler Parry handles the trade liaison of the B.B.C. and is an indefatigable worker in such good causes as Wireless for the Blind Fund. In his very little spare time he runs an amateur jazz band. He also manages to be Chairman of the B.B.C. Sports and Social Club. Altogether a bagful of work—F.D.B. in World's Press News.

IN INDIA.

FUTURE OF THE SERVICE.

Bombay, May 29.

The Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, the constitution of which is almost complete, will meet early in June at Simla to take a review of existing arrangements at Bombay and Calcutta stations and arrive at measures for their improvement.

The Government of India have under contemplation the constitution of Local Advisory Committees which will assist the Station directors in the arrangement and execution of their programmes. The Local Committees will probably consist of six members each. Out of the six members, two will be Europeans. Those members of the Central Committee, who are from Bombay and Calcutta, will be ex-officio members also of the local committees in their respective stations so that they can be in intimate contact both with local and central organizations.

It is believed that the Government of India do not wish to maintain the broadcasting service as a concern of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, although temporarily the Postmaster-General at Bombay and the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief at Calcutta have taken over charge of the stations.

The Government in consultation with the Central Committee propose to decide upon future plans. The non-official members of the Central Committee, it is expected, will, before they leave for Simla to attend the first meeting, keep themselves acquainted with the working of the stations at their respective centres. At present every meeting of the Central Committee subsequent to the first will be held quarterly.

The constitution of local committees in Bombay and Calcutta, the procedure to be adopted between one meeting and another, and a critical review of the existing conditions with a view to introducing reforms, will be among the subjects which will come up for discussion at the first meeting.

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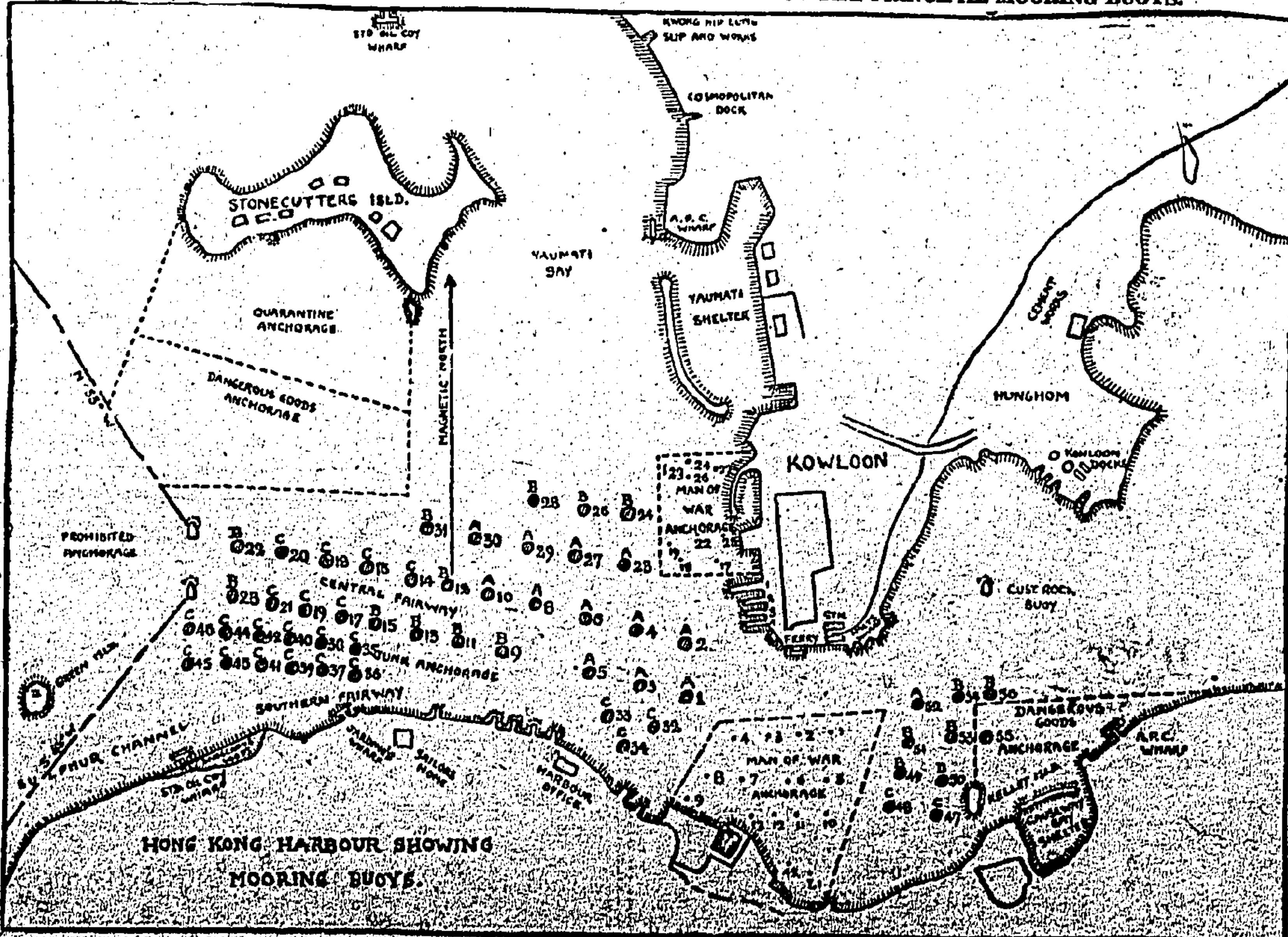
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The China Mail

Tuesday, July 8, 1930.
Sixth Moon, 13th Day.

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FREE TRADE.

MAIN ISSUE OF PENDING
BY-ELECTION.

"IMMENSE REVOLUTION."

London, Yesterday.
The bankers' manifesto on Free Trade has caused a new political situation. It is the main issue of the North Norfolk by-election, due to the elevation of Mr. Noel Buxton to the peerage. The candidates are Lady Noel Buxton (Labour), and Mr. T. A. Cook (Conservative).

The latter is a wholehearted Empire Free Trader, and has been actively supported by Lord Beaverbrook, who, speaking in the market-place at Fakenham at the week-end, declared that the bankers' manifesto had resulted in an immense revolution, uniting the Conservative party, which has now accepted Empire Free Trade.

Immediately Lord Beaverbrook finished, Mr. Arthur Henderson addressed the crowd, from a tradesman's cart, replying in detail to Lord Beaverbrook's arguments. For instance, he challenged Lord Beaverbrook to prove his assertion that two hundred Labourite M.P.'s were waiting to transfer allegiance to Empire Free Trade. Mr. Henderson declared that not two score Labourite M.P.'s were prepared to adopt Lord Beaverbrook's policy.

The whole constituency is covered by a network of meetings. Besides Mr. Henderson, other Ministers like Mr. Alexander and Miss Bondfield are among the speakers supporting Lady Noel Buxton.

Mr. Baldwin has sent a letter to Mr. Cook declaring that although Mr. Cook has expressed personal agreement with views which go beyond the Party's official programme, he is fighting the battle of Empire economic unity, which has been the Conservative ideal since the days of Joseph Chamberlain. He hopes Mr. Cook will be elected.

"Impudent."

Mr. Philip Snowden, interviewed, declared that only half the signatories to the manifesto appeared to be bankers. He added, "Nothing so impudent as professing to represent financial opinion has been forthcoming since the notorious manifesto of the tailors of Tooley Street."

The Daily Herald declares that the Conservatives are plotting to eject the Government in July in order to control the Imperial Conference. The tussle may come next week, when Miss Bondfield introduces a Bill to raise the bor-

OUTLOOK FOR LOCAL AVIATION.

Test and Demonstration
Pilot.

TO ASSIST MR. FOWLER.

Mr. R. Vaughan Fowler has just returned to Hong Kong from London. His object was to get in touch with all the latest ideas in aviation, and his impressions indicate that he was well pleased with the result of his visit. He writes to the China Mail:—

"While in Britain I was able to see and fly all the latest types, many of which are a great advance on the machines of a few years ago. I was particularly impressed with the Avro general purpose and training machine, fitted with the Armstrong Siddeley Lynx engine. This machine is especially suitable for all kinds of Air Force training. In the past the pilot's cockpit has been a mass of controls, but in this new machine Messrs. A. R. Voe & Company have done away with all the cockpit obstructions, and the seating accommodation for both the pilot and passenger is so comfortable that no fatigue is experienced."

Progress of Flying Clubs.
"The Flying Clubs in Britain are progressing and increasing so fast that two or three airplane meetings are being held every week. There are nearly 200 private owners, all of whom use their machines like cars. Flying takes place in all weathers, and it can be safely said that flying is safer than motoring in Britain to-day."

Developments in Colony.
"Within the next two or three months the Far East Aviation Company will be able to offer Hong Kong real civil aviation. British machines are coming to Hong Kong for use in this Colony, and the public will be afforded an opportunity of seeing some of the very latest types. As soon as I have been here long enough to reorganise my Company's affairs I hope to be able to arrange flying here so that the general public may hire a machine to take them for flights over the waters and bays of the Colony, which are even more beautiful than from the ground. It is probable that an Avro 5 will be used for this service, which will mean that parties can take the air together in perfect safety, and enjoy the delights of the latest type of transportation."

"Some of the machines have already left Britain; others are being built and will be shipped in due course."

Expert Instructor Coming.
"About the end of this week Mr. A. V. Harey, a fully-qualified test and demonstration pilot, will arrive in Hong Kong to assist me in the work of developing aviation in Hong Kong. He was until recently an instructor in the Royal Air Force, and has a wide experience of the types of machines we are bringing here. I am able to foreshadow that great developments may be expected during the next year, but it is early to give details of the form these developments will take."

SOVIET LOAN.

PAYMENT OF DEBTS TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

NOT TO BE GUARANTEED.

Rugby, Yesterday.
The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, replying to a Parliamentary question said that he had already informed the House on January 27 that it was not proposed to guarantee any loan to the Russian Soviet Government in connection with the negotiations for the payment of debts due to British Nationals, since when there had been no change in the policy of His Majesty's Government.—British Wireless Service.

FEDERATED EUROPE.

Rome, Yesterday.
The Italian reply to the Briand plan for a federated Europe has been handed to the French Ambassador at Rome.

It suggests that the Soviet and Turkish Governments be also invited to the proposed conference. The Italian reply says Italy is ready to collaborate, but first of all it is necessary to solve the question of a general reduction of armaments.—Reuter.

Let me state at once that as regards match play—women against men—the women are not in the same class. In the same breath let me state that women are just as good tennis players as men.—W. T. Tilden.

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